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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY—BULLETIN NO. 163.
B. T. GALLOWAY, *Chief of Bureau.*

VARIETIES OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON.

BY

FREDERICK J. TYLER,
SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANT, FIBER INVESTIGATIONS.

ISSUED FEBRUARY 25, 1910.

WASHINGTON:
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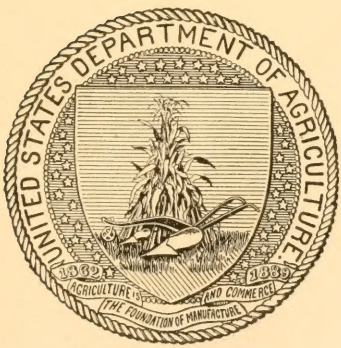

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Bureau of Plant Industry,
Office of the Chief,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1909.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, and to recommend for publication as Bulletin No. 163 of the series of this Bureau, the accompanying manuscript, entitled "Varieties of American Upland Cotton." This paper was prepared by Mr. Frederick J. Tyler while Scientific Assistant in Fiber Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, and has been submitted by the Botanist in Charge.

There has long been a demand from cotton planters, and especially from men engaged in breeding cotton plants or in maintaining improved varieties, for accurate descriptions of the varieties now recognized, together with information as to the history, relationships, and classification. In response to this demand the results of three years of careful study of growing plants in the field, thousands of measurements and tests of lint and seeds in the laboratory, and a study of all the literature available relating to American Upland cotton varieties are here brought together.

It is hoped that this bulletin may not only serve as a record of the characters and distribution of the varieties now recognized, but that it may also stimulate an interest in the development and perpetuation of varieties having definite improved characters, such as strength of fiber, uniform length of staple, resistance to injury by storms, adaptability to particular types of soil, and other desirable qualities aside from yield.

Respectfully,

B. T. Galloway,
Chief of Bureau.

Hon. James Wilson,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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VARIETIES OF AMERICAN UPLAND COTTON.

INTRODUCTION.

Two species of cotton are cultivated in the United States. These are American Upland cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) and Sea Island cotton (*Gossypium barbadense* L.). American Upland cotton, through misidentification, has been referred by American authors to *Gossypium herbaceum* L., but recent studies have shown conclusively that it is very distinct from the Asiatic cottons, of which *G. herbaceum* is a representative species. It is really more closely related to the Sea Island cotton. Both species cultivated in this country originated in tropical America.

Sea Island cotton (*Gossypium barbadense* L.) yields a very fine, long, and silky staple, but can be grown commercially only in a limited area near the coast of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Partly because of this narrow geographical range but more on account of the fact that breeders of Sea Island cotton have been working toward one and the same end—a still better staple—the species has not been split up into distinct types or groups of varieties.

Upland cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.), which is the species dealt with in this bulletin, forms more than 99 per cent of the cotton crop of the United States. The improvement of this species has progressed along several different lines according to the necessities or individual preferences of the grower, and very distinct types have been developed, such as the stormproof cottons of Texas, the early cottons of North Carolina and Tennessee, and the long-staple varieties of the Mississippi Valley. These diverse types have led some to consider Upland cotton a composite of different species, and a recent author [a] intimates that no less than seven distinct species were concerned in its evolution.

One variety [b] is known which can, indeed, be traced back to a hybrid origin, and it is possible that the excellent lint of some of the

[a] Watt, Sir George. Wild and Cultivated Cotton Plants of the World. 1907. Here varieties of Upland cotton are referred wholly or in part to the following species: *G. arboreum neglectum* Watt, pp. 100–102; *G. barbadense* L., p. 194; *G. herbaceum* L., p. 163; *G. mexicanum* Tod., p. 226; *G. punctatum jamaicum* Watt, pp. 182, 233; *G. purpurascens* Poir., pp. 232, 354; *G. schottii* Watt, pp. 209, 233.

[b] Coxe Yellow-Bloom.

long-staple varieties of the Mississippi Valley is due to a slight admixture of Sea Island blood. The great majority of Upland varieties, however, are of pure stock, and it seems probable that this stock originated in Central America, where it has been cultivated since prehistoric times.

Each of the different groups just mentioned contains a number of closely related forms, difficult to distinguish, which are commonly called varieties but which are for the most part analogous to the "strains" of the horticulturist. It will often be noticed that, on account of the marked adaptability of cotton to soil and climate, varieties hardly distinct in other ways are fitted for different agricultural conditions, and other distinctive characters, such as a better staple and a higher percentage of lint, may also be present but are not apparent until the variety is more closely studied.

The large number of named varieties and the uncertainty as to the classification of many of them, as well as the misleading statements sometimes published concerning the commercial varieties, make it necessary to describe and classify them as accurately as possible and to map, or otherwise state, their distribution.

ORIGIN OF UPLAND VARIETIES.

Varieties are usually developed by what is called "mass selection." The breeder goes through his fields before picking time and marks the plants which conform to his ideal. The seed cotton from these select plants is then picked and ginned by itself, and in this way the seed for the next year's planting is obtained. Usually, only one or two characters are specially desired, as, for instance, large bolls combined with prolificacy, and while the resulting plants may be fairly uniform in the desired characters they will vary greatly in others. Except in regard to their peculiar characteristics, varieties developed by mass selection can only be described in a general way and by average results.

Several of our standard varieties, as, for example, the Russell and the Rowden, have been developed by the opposite method of "isolation." Here the progeny of a single plant which was so distinct as to attract the breeder's attention is made the basis of a new variety, often without further selection. The seed of this plant is saved separately and planted by itself in an isolated seed patch until sufficient seed is obtained to plant the entire crop. If the plant originally selected was of pure blood the variety developed from it will be very uniform in all characters, but instances are known[a] where the original selection was a cross between quite dissimilar parents and a portion of the progeny tended to revert to either parent stock, mak-

[a] Cook's Improved, for example.

ing the variety more diverse than one developed by mass selection. Of the two methods, isolation unquestionably gives quicker and more uniform results if carried on carefully and intelligently.

STABILITY OF VARIETIES.

From the nature of the crop, cotton varieties are more difficult to keep pure than those of other farm crops. The seed cotton is usually hauled to a public gin, and the cleaned seed is allowed to run into a bin containing seed from several other farms. Even if care is taken to keep the seed separate, some mixing will occur, from the fact that the gin has not been thoroughly cleaned out and a new roll started, it being impracticable at a public gin to take the time and trouble necessary to keep the seed entirely pure. For the reason that insects carry pollen from flower to flower, mixing may readily occur if different varieties are grown in adjacent rows or fields. Probably a majority of the flowers are close-fertilized, that is, fertilized with their own pollen, but quite enough are cross-fertilized to make this an important source of contamination when varieties are grown in close proximity.

It is generally believed that an improved variety will degenerate gradually unless consistent selection is carried on every year. A large part of the degeneration is due to mixture of seed, but possibly the increase of undesirable plants within the variety aids in lowering the standard. The average farmer does not have the time or the opportunity to keep a pure stock of improved seed and depends on buying seed from time to time from the originator or from some one interested in keeping the variety up to the standard. The stability of a variety thus depends very largely on the continued careful work of the originator, to whom a private gin is almost a necessity although a few varieties have been built up and kept pure by breeders who have not had this advantage.

INFLUENCE OF SOIL AND CLIMATE.

It has long been recognized by growers that when a variety is first tried in a new locality and soil it may prove disappointing until acclimated.[a] The process of acclimation usually takes two or three years and affects the variety as a whole. But there is a difference in the ability of varieties to become adjusted quickly to new condi-

[a] See Report of the United States Patent Office for 1850, p. 263. Mr. M. W. Phillips, of Edwards County, Miss., here states that the poor yield of a variety known as Vick's 100-Seed, "may be caused by all my seed being fresh from Deer Creek, where Col. H. W. Vick, the spirited selector of this variety, plants. I sold out all my own seed, with a view of getting a fresh stock, which was a damage to my general crop. Fresh seed has never here given so good a crop."

tions.[a] King's Improved, or Sugar-Loaf, has been tried in all parts of the cotton belt during the past ten years and has made satisfactory yields from the first, though rarely equaling those of the best local varieties. On the other hand, some varieties are specialized, or, in other words, especially fitted to certain conditions of soil and climate, and make very poor yields when tried in new localities. Acclimation in this case would mean the entire readjustment of the variety. Examples of such can usually be found in the results of variety tests published by the state agricultural experiment stations, where cottons well and favorably known at home are placed near the foot of the list on account of poor yields under the conditions given them on the station farm. Beat-All, a popular variety in some parts of southern Georgia, is a good illustration. Growers who are well acquainted with its merits state that it is particularly successful as a poor-land cotton. It is a large-growing variety, requiring the entire season to mature its crop, and is probably able to utilize the small and slowly available store of plant food in poor soil to much better advantage than would be a quick-growing, early-maturing cotton. When tested on the rich, well-cultivated soil of the station farm at Experiment, Ga., but under almost its accustomed climatic conditions, it stood twenty-fourth in 1906 and twenty-sixth in 1907, and in point of yield was considered one of the poorest varieties tested.

While the variety tests of experiment stations are based primarily upon the yield or total value of products, which as a rule is the most important character, other qualities, such as size of boll and of seed and length and percentage of lint, are noticed by some of the stations, and these qualities are also found to vary considerably in different localities. The interesting fact has been observed that the entire variety test varies en masse as regards some of these qualities. Unfortunately, it is not possible to obtain much information upon this point from the reports of the various experiment stations, even when a particular variety was tested by two or more stations during the same season, since the source of seed was rarely the same, one station, perhaps, planting fresh seed obtained from the originator and another planting seed grown the year before on the station farm. Reliable measurements of average bolls of three varieties have been obtained by the North Carolina state board of agriculture for three locations within that State during the same seasons.[b] It required 54 bolls of the Russell variety to weigh a pound when

[a] See "Weevil-Resisting Adaptations of the Cotton Plant," Bulletin 88, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906, p. 17, and "Local Adjustment of Cotton Varieties," Bulletin 159, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909.

[b] See Bulletin 9, North Carolina State Board of Agriculture, vol. 27, p. 25.

grown at Edgecombe Farm, Rocky Mount; 64 at Red Springs Farm, Red Springs; and 72 at Iredell Farm, Statesville. Of the Culpepper variety it required, respectively, 61, 71, and 74; and of the Edgewood 72, 77, and 79. In each case the bolls were smallest at Iredell Farm, intermediate at Red Springs Farm, and largest at Edgecombe Farm. The average percentage of lint of four varieties was found to be invariably higher at Red Springs Farm than at Edgecombe Farm.

In the spring of 1907 several varieties of cotton seed were sent out in the congressional seed distribution of the United States Department of Agriculture and were grown by four of the state experiment stations. Tests of the crop grown from this seed were made, and the results are shown in the following table:

TABLE I.—*Results of tests of several varieties of cotton, showing the relative number and size of bolls and seeds, the percentage of lint to seed, and the length and strength of the lint when the plants were grown in different States.*

Variety.	Bolls per pound.				Seeds per pound.				Percentage of lint.			
	La.	Ala.	Ga.	Tex.	La.	Ala.	Ga.	Tex.	La.	Ala.	Ga.	Tex.
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Cook's Improved	58	61	64	90	3,650	4,025	3,860	4,160	38.3	36.7	39.3	30.9
Corley Wonderful	48	54	58	70	2,670	2,835	3,260	3,780	31.9	29.8	35.8	31.3
Gold-Standard	74	82	92	105	4,050	5,050	5,380	5,060	33.5	35.8	39.6	31.7
Pride of Georgia	53	61	68	71	3,540	3,630	3,700	3,660	30.0	32.4	33.2	31.2
Sunflower	78	90	98	119	4,160	4,970	5,260	4,620	29.0	30.6	31.5	25.4
Average	62	70	76	91	3,614	4,102	4,292	4,256	32.5	33.1	35.9	30.1

Variety.	Length of lint.				Strength of lint.			
	La.	Ala.	Ga.	Tex.	La.	Ala.	Ga.	Tex.
	Mms.	*Mms.*	*Mms.*	*Mms.*	*Gms.*	*Gms.*	*Gms.*	*Gms.*
Cook's Improved	21.8	22.8	21.6	23.6	6.2	6.5	7.8	5.9
Corley Wonderful	23.2	23.1	23.8	23.6	6.8	7.0	6.7	7.3
Gold-Standard	22.9	22.0	22.3	23.0	6.1	.....	5.8	6.4
Pride of Georgia	23.3	23.0	24.2	22.4	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.8
Sunflower	32.8	27.7	33.0	30.7	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.6
Average	24.8	23.7	25.0	24.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0

It will be seen that in nearly every instance and with remarkable unanimity the bolls are very small at College Station, Tex., of medium size at Experiment, Ga., somewhat larger at Auburn, Ala., and very large at Baton Rouge, La. The size of seed follows closely the size of boll. The length and strength of lint varied to some extent in the individual varieties, but very little en masse, the strength of lint being slightly lower at Baton Rouge, La., due to the damp and unfavorable weather which prevailed at picking time. The percentage of lint varied to an interesting degree, being highest without exception at the Georgia station and usually lowest at the Texas station.

TERMS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS.

LIMBS AND FRUITING BRANCHES.

Upland cotton has two very distinct forms of branches.[a] There are usually two or three heavy branches, or limbs, arising from near the base of the plant, which are homologous to the main stalk. These bear leaves, but never flowers and fruit, and have been called sterile or wood limbs. From them, and also from the main stalk, other branches arise which bear leaves and, normally, flowers and fruit at each joint. The limbs, as they will be termed in this bulletin, are always heavier and stronger than the fruiting branches and tend to grow up, while the latter grow out horizontally or even droop. Another important difference is most apparent in the cluster and semicluster cottons, where the fruiting branches are often reduced to mere spurs, due to a shortening of the internodes, while the limbs are not affected but are as long as would be expected in a plant of the same height with normal fruiting branches.

The nodes or joints of the main stem are about 2 inches apart, more in tall-growing varieties and less in dwarf varieties, so that there are about the same number of joints in each, from 16 to 20. Bennett [b] has shown that the distance between the joints of the stalk, and especially of the fruiting branches, has an important bearing on the time of maturity, and the term "short-jointed cotton" within the last few years has become almost synonymous with "early cotton."

FLOWER AND INVOLUCRE.

The flower is of little service as a distinctive character. One variety, known as "Coxe Yellow-Bloom," bears flowers of clear lemon-yellow instead of the creamy white color that is almost universal in the species. This peculiarity has also been noticed in some of the Upland varieties long acclimated in India. King or Sugar-Loaf cotton and its derivatives are well marked by a red spot at the base of the petals, but this marking is indistinct or lacking in about 50 per cent of the flowers of these varieties. It is also found in some of the varieties of Upland cotton cultivated from prehistoric times by the Indians of Guatemala. Some varieties of long-staple cotton, such as the Sunflower, the Floradora, and the Allen, bear anthers and pollen of a rich yellow color, but a small number of plants, from 5 to 10 per cent, in each of these varieties produce the usual cream-colored pollen, and a few plants will be found in the varieties of other groups which bear yellow pollen.

[a] See Cook, O. F., Weevil-Resisting Adaptations of the Cotton Plant, Bulletin 88, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1906, p. 19.

[b] Bennett, R. L. Farmers' Bulletin 314, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908.

The involucre consists of a whorl of three green, leaf-like bracts just below the flower, which protect the bud and young boll to some extent and are of service in building up the stormproof character of Texas cottons. However, as the involucre dries and becomes brittle soon after the boll opens, it is often torn off by careless pickers and forms a large part of the trash that lowers the grade of lint.

BOLL, LOCULES, AND LOCKS.

The boll or seed capsule splits into 3, 4, or 5 locules or segments when ripe, exposing the seed cotton, which is more or less matted together into as many locks as there are locules in the boll. The shape of the boll varies from nearly spherical to long and pointed. The size also varies greatly in different cottons and is best measured by weighing the yield of dry seed cotton. Other characters are the variations in thickness of the shell of the boll and the stormproof characters described later.

LENGTH OF LINT.

The cotton fiber, which is known as the lint, staple, or floss, varies in fineness and length in different cottons, the maximum variation between the short-staple and the long-staple varieties being nearly an inch.

There are several methods of determining the length of lint, but the one which seems to be most accurate and which has been employed by the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

From ten to twenty locks are selected from the sample to be tested and a single seed picked out from near the center of each lock. The seed is then combed "butterfly shape" and a tuft of fiber plucked from near the middle of one side and laid out upon a pad of black velveteen, the pile of this cloth tending to keep the fibers straight. The base of the tuft is pressed firmly against the velveteen with the thumb, while the fibers are combed out smoothly with a small pocket comb. This not only straightens them to their full length, but it also removes overlapping fibers, which would give erroneous measurements, especially in long-staple cottons. With the back of a pair of curved forceps a line is then drawn at each end of the tuft, excluding the fringing ends and marking as nearly as possible the average length. The distance between these lines is then measured with a millimeter [a] scale. (See Pl. I, fig. 1.) The measurements given show the average rather than the extreme lengths, and thus are often shorter than measurements made in the usual manner from ginned

[a] One millimeter equals 0.03937 inch, or nearly 1/25 inch; 25.4 millimeters equal 1 inch.

cotton, as the repeated pulling methods then employed are designed to eliminate all of the shorter fibers and only the length of the longest fibers is given.

STRENGTH OF LINT.

The strength of lint depends partly upon the weather conditions and the treatment the seed cotton receives at picking time and partly upon the variety,[a] long-staple cottons as a rule yielding rather weak lint. In our tests the strength of lint has been obtained by the use of a standard fiber-testing machine, which tests but one fiber at a time. (See Pl. I, fig. 2.) The fiber is singled out from near the middle of the seed,[b] placed in clamps grasping it firmly near each end, and subjected to a gradually increasing strain until it breaks, the breaking strain being recorded in grams. Twenty such tests are made from each sample and the average recorded as the strength of single fibers.

COLOR OF LINT.

There is but little variation in the color of lint, all of the commercial varieties yielding a creamy white staple, which bleaches to dead white if exposed too long to sun and rain in the field. A cotton known as "Nankeen" was formerly grown for home use which yielded a handsome khaki, or yellowish brown lint, but with the passing of home spinning this variety has also disappeared from cultivation. A variety called "Texas Wool" which yields a light-green lint, soon fading to a dingy brown when exposed to the weather, was tested but was found to be valueless except as a curiosity.

PERCENTAGE OF LINT.

The proportion of lint to seed in seed cotton is next to yield the most important economic varietal character and, furthermore, it is easily influenced by careful selection.[c] The percentage is usually determined by ginning an average sample by hand and weighing the lint and seed separately upon accurate balances. When the sample is small this has been found to give more exact results than machine ginning. The maximum variation in proportion of lint among commercial varieties amounts to nearly 20 per cent.

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[a] See the Bulletin of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, September, 1906, where it is stated that the oil content of the seed bears a definite relation to the strength of lint.

[b] A large number of tests were made of fiber from the ends and side of the seed, both of long and short staple, with the following average results: Breaking strain of fibers from the side of the seed, 6.34 grams; from the pointed end, 5.52 grams; and from the round end, 4.62 grams. Also see the Agricultural News, Barbados, vol. 5, no. 101, p. 71.

[c] Recent investigations indicate that the importance of a high percentage of lint may be overestimated. See "Danger in Judging Cotton Varieties by Lint Percentages," Circular 11, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1908.

Bul. 163, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—IMPLEMENTS USED IN MEASURING THE LENGTH OF COTTON STAPLE.

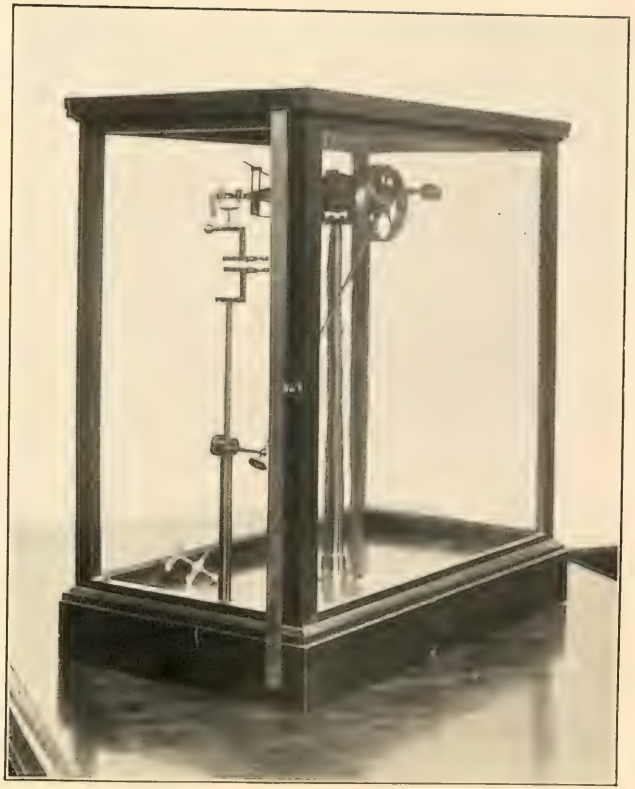

FIG. 2.—APPARATUS USED IN DETERMINING THE STRENGTH OF COTTON FIBER.

IMPLEMENTS AND APPARATUS USED IN MEASURING AND TESTING COTTON FIBER.

SEED.

When the lint is ginned from the seed another covering is found beneath, a short velvety coat called the "fuzz," which varies in color from dark olive-green and brown to ashy gray or white. It also varies in length from one thirty-second to one-fourth inch and in quantity from very dense to rather thin, often being absent entirely except at one or both ends of the seed, where a small tuft of fuzz is generally persistent. A few entirely naked seeds are found in most varieties and this character can be fixed by selection, but it seems undesirable for the reason that a good percentage of lint is apparently correlated with the presence of fuzz. It is a general belief among cotton planters and breeders, both of Upland and of Sea Island varieties,[a] that entirely naked seeds should be picked out and discarded from choice seed intended for planting.[b] The fuzz is of some value and is removed at the oil mills, forming a portion of the material sold as "linters."

The maximum variation in size of seed is considerable, the smallest seeds, Bates Little Brown-Seed, averaging 0.07 gram apiece, or 6,480 to the pound, while the largest, Best-Crop, weigh 0.178 gram apiece, or 2,550 to the pound. This seems to be the greatest permissible difference from an economic standpoint, for the larger seeded varieties are usually deficient in percentage of lint, while the smaller seed is low in vitality and requires more favorable weather and soil conditions at planting time. The oil content of the seed varies from 16 to 23 per cent, or from 37.26 to 42.02 per cent of the kernel. It is not at present a distinct varietal quality, but can be influenced by selection.[c]

TIME OF MATURITY.

The time of maturity is an important varietal quality, especially in the northern third of the cotton belt and in weevil-infested regions everywhere. The growing of early varieties has been found one of the best means in the Southwestern States of combating the weevil, plants of this type being able to put on a fair crop before the weevils become plentiful enough to do much injury. The earliest varieties now in cultivation begin ripening in ninety days after planting, and by selection a variety has been obtained which ripens its crop and then dies, instead of continuing alive until killed by frost, as do most

[a] See Farmers' Bulletin 302, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, p. 36; also Agricultural News, Barbados, vol. 5, no. 101, p. 71.

[b] To test the truth of this belief two samples of seed cotton of the Gold-Standard variety were picked from the same row, one with the usual fuzzy seeds and the other with seeds entirely naked. The former yielded 39.6 per cent of lint, the latter only 28.3 per cent.

[c] See North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906, p. 13.

varieties. This early-dying character is of little value in the extermination of the weevil, however, unless varieties of this kind are grown exclusively in large areas, as the other varieties will serve as feeding places for the weevils until they hibernate for the winter.

PRODUCTIVENESS.

No attempt has been made in this bulletin to give the relative yield of varieties, although it is a character of prime importance. All varieties cultivated for profit are productive when grown under the conditions to which they are suited, and it is manifestly unfair to grow a hundred varieties, developed under as many different conditions, on a single farm, to which only a few may be best suited, and consider the results applicable to the entire cotton belt. The variety tests conducted by the different state experiment stations are unreliable as far as yield is concerned for an area as large as a State, and in some cases the results may not apply to the adjoining farm, owing to the different methods of fertilizing and culture pursued. For this reason the question of productiveness is better left to the individual farmer to solve on his own farm under local conditions.

CLASSIFICATION OF VARIETIES.

Several schemes of grouping or classifying Upland cottons have been proposed, but since they are usually based on some arbitrary and variable character, such as the presence or absence of fuzz on the seed or the habit of growth, they are of little value. Duggar's classification, which with some changes has been adopted in the work of the Department of Agriculture, is an exception, as it is based, so far as possible, on the natural relationship of the varieties. In this classification eight divisions were made, as follows: Big-boll, long-staple, cluster, semicluster, early or short-limb, long-limb, Peterkin or Rio Grande, and intermediate groups.

BIG-BOLL GROUP.

The essential character of the big-boll group is the size of boll, or, to be more exact, the weight of dry seed cotton contained in the boll. The maximum size of boll in this group is at present about 11.5 grams, or from 38 to 40 bolls to the pound, and the minimum size has been arbitrarily fixed at 6.5 grams, or 68 bolls to the pound. The plants are stocky and usually vigorous; limbs strong and heavy, usually 2 in number; fruiting branches quite strong, ranging from very short and irregularly jointed or semiclustered to very long jointed; leaves large, becoming almost glabrous, lobes broad and short; bolls large, with 4 or 5 locules; seeds large, fuzzy, dark green,

Bul. 163, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—PLANT OF THE WYCHE VARIETY.

FIG. 2.—PLANT OF THE TRUITT VARIETY.

TYPES OF THE BIG-BOLL GROUP OF COTTON.

Bul. '63, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

FIG. 1.—PLANT OF THE TRIUMPH VARIETY.

FIG. 2.—PLANT OF THE ROWDEN VARIETY.

TYPES OF THE BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP OF COTTON.

greenish or brownish gray or white; lint short to medium, 20 to 30 mm. in length, soft, and of good strength, usually 33⅓ per cent or more. (See Pl. II, figs. 1 and 2.)

STORMPROOF GROUP.

A subdivision of the big-boll group has been developed on the Plains west of the Mississippi, where severe wind and rain storms are frequent during the picking season. It is known as the big-boll stormproof group and includes some of the most highly developed varieties grown at the present time. The plant is vigorous, upright in growth during the first part of the season, but later drooping under the weight of bolls. The bolls are not borne upright upon the branch, but lie close to it, the peduncle or stem of the boll forming an acute angle with the branch. When the stem and fruiting branches are bent down, the bolls are inclined or inverted, so that when ripe the broad thick segments of the bur and the unusually large involucres form a more or less perfect roof above the locks of seed cotton which hang down underneath and coalesce into a single mass. The locks are also more securely attached to the bur, but as a rule the stormproof cottons are easier to pick than varieties with locks more readily dislodged. (See Pl. III, figs. 1 and 2.)

LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

The long-staple group is a rather arbitrary division, based on the length and fineness of the lint, which varies from 30 to 45 mm. ($1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches) in length. A few varieties, such as the Flemming, the Moon, the Griffin, and the Columbia, have been developed from the big-boll group by selection or by crossing combined with selection, and in habit of growth, size of boll, etc., resemble that group. The majority of the long-staples constitute a uniform division with plants slender rather than stocky in growth; limbs sometimes absent, usually 2 or 3, slender and upright; fruiting branches slender, with short and irregular or long joints; foliage less dense than that of the big-boll group, the leaves small to medium in size with narrower and deeper lobes, softly hairy, later becoming somewhat glabrous, peduncles often very long and slender; bolls small to medium in size, with 3, 4, or 5 locules, each lock of cotton matted into a compact mass; lint weak to moderately strong, very soft, fine, and clinging, the best grades closely resembling Sea Island cotton; seeds medium in size, sometimes partly naked, but usually covered by a brownish gray or gray fuzz. Some of the varieties of this group are claimed to have been developed by crossing Sea Island and Upland cotton. If so, the only distinct trace of their hybrid origin is to be found in the length and fineness of the staple and possibly in the yellow pollen common to many of the varieties. (See Pl. IV, figs. 1 and 2.)

CLUSTER GROUP.

The cluster group is probably a natural division consisting of the derivatives of the old Sugar-Loaf,[a] a variety of cotton cultivated many years ago in Mississippi and said to have been imported from Mexico. The plants are of abnormal growth, with one or more long, heavy limbs, and with fruiting branches so short jointed as to be reduced to spurs not more than 2 or 3 inches long, the leaves and bolls being crowded together in a cluster. Most of the leaves on the fruiting branches are reduced in size, but the stem leaves are very large, with broad and short lobes, thick in texture, almost glabrous; bolls medium in size, usually rounded in shape, with 4 to 5 locks; lint usually rather short, soft, and of good strength; seeds small to medium in size, fuzzy, gray to brownish, or greenish gray. (See Pl. V, figs. 1 and 2.)

The cluster character of this group is modified, but not lost, by cross-breeding with normal cottons, and many varieties in other groups contain an admixture of cluster blood.

SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Where the admixture of cluster blood is very noticeable and the variety does not belong to any other particular group it is classed as "semicluster," forming at best a hybrid group of cottons. (See Pl. VI, figs. 1 and 2.)

EARLY GROUP.

The short-limb division as proposed by Professor Duggar contains the early varieties and should be known as the early group, since the term "short limb" is often applied in referring to the fruiting branches of the cluster and semicluster cottons. As a correlative character to earliness the fruiting branches are medium to short jointed, but not abnormally so; the plant is slender rather than stocky and rather low in growth; limbs 1 to 3; leaves small to medium in size, softly hairy, becoming somewhat glabrous with age; lobes narrower and deeper than those of big-boll cottons; bolls small to medium in size, 3, 4, or 5 locked; lint very short to medium in length, of good strength; seeds small to medium in size, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray. This group is composed of King and its derivatives and some other cottons developed in North Carolina and Tennessee. (See Pl. VII, figs. 1 and 2.)

LONG-LIMB GROUP.

The long-limb group was based on the once popular Petit Gulf and related varieties, but these cottons have been superseded by earlier

[a] The King, or Sugar-Loaf, as now grown in North Carolina belongs to another group.

Bul. 163, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—PLANT OF THE FLORADORA VARIETY.

FIG. 2.—PLANT OF THE ALLEN VARIETY.

TYPES OF THE UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP OF COTTON.

Bul. 163, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—PLANT OF THE KELLY VARIETY.

FIG. 2.—PLANT OF THE JACKSON LIMBLESS VARIETY.

TYPES OF THE CLUSTER GROUP OF COTTON.

and more prolific kinds. Although the so-called Petit Gulf is still grown sparingly throughout the South, it is so completely modified by mixing with other varieties that it can not be said to represent the long-limb group.

RIO GRANDE OR PETERKIN GROUP.

The Rio Grande or Peterkin group is a natural division. The plants are slender in growth, with one to several rather light limbs; fruiting branches slender, usually long jointed; leaves small to medium in size, hairy, becoming somewhat glabrous, lobes narrower and deeper than those of the big-boll group; bolls medium to very small in size, with 3, 4, or 5 locules, the locks of cotton remaining rather compact for some time after the boll opens; lint of medium length, of good strength, wiry, and elastic, percentage usually very high; seeds small to very small, some nearly smooth and brownish black, but the majority covered with a short, sparse fuzz. (See Pl. VIII, figs. 1 and 2.)

INTERMEDIATE GROUP.

Most of the named sorts of Upland cotton can easily be referred to their proper group, but some are so badly mixed that they simply form a compound of two or more groups. In time such compounds become intimately blended by cross-fertilization and the resulting cotton can be referred to no particular group, but might well be called nondescript. In Professor Duggar's classification the intermediate group was intended to contain these varieties.

DISCUSSION OF THE GROUPS.

At present the big-boll group is the most widely grown and popular, and its supremacy will probably be permanent unless a successful picking machine is invented. Cottons of this group are more easily and quickly picked than the smaller boll varieties and when conditions permit will be grown in preference to them for that reason alone. In many parts of the cotton belt labor conditions are such that picking is done by the small farmer and his family with very little hired help. On the larger plantations, even when pickers are plentiful, it is often necessary to pay a little more for small-boll picking, and in Texas the difference often amounts to 25 cents per hundred pounds—a strong argument in favor of large-boll cottons. The qualities which make the small-boll varieties specially desirable in some localities, such as earliness, high percentage of lint, and poor-land qualities, have also been developed in the big-boll group, but to a less extent, while the valuable stormproof qualities are peculiar to the derivatives of this group, forming the subdivision called the stormproof group.

Breeders of this group of cottons have attempted, with partial success, to eliminate the four-locked bolls, both because bolls with five locks are larger and because the additional segment of the bur aids in supporting the cotton after the boll opens, making it less liable to be blown out. It is generally known that bolls containing five locks are somewhat larger than those with only four, and in order to determine the exact difference measurements were made of ten different varieties grown by the Department of Agriculture at Waco, Tex., and it was found that a five-locked boll is almost exactly five-fourths the size of one with four locks. The following table gives the results of the measurements:

TABLE II.—*Results of measurements of the bolls of several varieties of cotton having 3, 4, and 5 locks, showing the number of locks to the pound.*

Variety.	5-locked bolls per pound.	4-locked bolls per pound.	3-locked bolls per pound.	5-locked bolls. Locks per pound.	4-locked bolls. Locks per pound.	3-locked bolls. Locks per pound.
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*
Bohemian	53	66	.....	265	264	.....
Culpepper	66	76	.....	330	304	.....
Davis	55	69	.....	275	276	.....
Gibson	53	72	.....	265	288	.....
King	88	94	149	440	376	447
Nicholson	50	66	.....	250	264	.....
Rowden	53	64	.....	265	256	.....
Russell	66	76	.....	330	304	.....
Texas Stormproof	53	76	.....	265	304	.....
Triumph	47	64	.....	235	256	.....
Average	58.4	72.3	.....	292.0	289.2	.....

Varieties of the long-staple group require good soil and culture, great care in ginning and handling the crop, and an appreciative market, but when these conditions are fully met they become very popular and usually prove more profitable than short-staples. Their yield is often considerably lower than that of the latter cottons, but the greater value of the lint is usually enough to more than cover the deficient yield. At the Georgia experiment station, where soil and culture are fairly suitable to long-staples, the results of the variety tests are tabulated in such a way that the premium necessary to make the long-staples equal the best short-staple in the test can be readily determined. In 1906 this premium was 5.6 cents per pound, in 1904 4.68 cents per pound, and in 1902 only 2.2 cents per pound.

The cluster and semicluster cottons are very successful on bottom lands where ordinary varieties are apt to become too "weedy" in growth and partially sterile. On the other hand, the cotton is more difficult to pick clean of trash, and the Dickson and its derivatives are generally considered more liable to the attacks of anthracnose, or boll-rot, and of the bollworm.

Bul. 163, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—PLANT OF THE HAWKINS VARIETY.

FIG. 2.—PLANT OF THE BOYD PROLIFIC VARIETY.

TYPES OF THE SEMICLUSTER GROUP OF COTTON.

Bul. 163, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—PLANT OF THE SHINE VARIETY.

FIG. 2.—PLANT OF THE TENNESSEE GREEN-SEED VARIETY.

TYPES OF THE EARLY GROUP OF COTTON.

The early cottons are essential to North Carolina and Tennessee and the upper portions of Georgia and Alabama. They have also been grown successfully in the weevil-infested parts of Texas and Louisiana, but on account of small bolls and lack of stormproof characters are being discarded in favor of the earlier varieties of the stormproof cottons which have recently been developed in Texas.

Cottons of the Peterkin group are among the highest in yield of lint, and aside from this important quality are considered especially adapted to poor land and hard treatment. They are capable, however, of making very large yields under the best conditions. The bolls are small and tedious to pick.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

DISTRIBUTION.

To obtain the information regarding the distribution of Upland varieties several thousand inquiries were sent during the spring of 1907 to county and township correspondents throughout the cotton belt. The inquiry was in the form of a printed list of over one hundred names, including all the well-known and standard varieties, and correspondents were asked to check off those in cultivation in their county and to add names of new or local varieties not on the list. In compiling the information so obtained a variety was recorded as occurring in each county from which it was reported regardless of the number of correspondents reporting it from that county, or, in other words, the county was taken as a unit. The distribution of the more widely grown varieties is shown geographically by means of maps, but for the purpose of greater accuracy the more local varieties are listed by counties and States.

MAPS.

The maps of the southeastern portion of the United States include all the area where cotton is cultivated commercially in this country except a small portion of southeastern Virginia. The distribution of each variety of cotton is indicated on the appropriate map by black dots, one dot representing each county from which the variety was reported in 1907.

DESCRIPTIONS.

The descriptions which follow are partly based upon the growth and behavior of the varieties tested by the Department of Agriculture in tests carried on in Terrell, Waco, and Denison, Tex., and in Timmonsville, S. C. Many of the plats used for variety tests conducted by state agricultural experiment stations were visited and studied. As before stated, the behavior of varieties in a test depends

upon their suitability to the particular conditions of the test rather more than upon any inherent qualities of superiority or inferiority in the variety, and for this reason as many as possible of the important varieties were also studied on the farms of the originators and the method employed in developing each variety was investigated.

MEASUREMENTS.

Unless otherwise stated the measurements of bolls, lint, and seed which follow the descriptions were made from average samples obtained from the originators of the different varieties during the fall of 1907.

DESCRIPTIONS OF VARIETIES.

Aclin's Easy. EARLY GROUP.

Arkansas: White County.

Developed by E. S. Aclin, Beebe, White County, Ark. Boll of medium size, cotton very easy to pick, seeds white.

Acme, or Allen Acme. LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Louisiana Bulletin 28.

Not now grown.

Adams. EARLY GROUP.

Georgia: Haralson County.

North Carolina: Gaston County.

South Carolina: York County.

Originated by E. H. Adams, Bowling Green, R. F. D. No. 1, S. C. It is a selection from King, made about 1902, and is later in maturity and yields larger bolls and longer lint than the parent variety. Seeds rather large, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 60; seeds per pound, 3,460; length of lint, 24.6 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 23 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint to seed, 35.

Adams Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi: Adams County.

Originated by C. A. Adams, Arnot, Miss. This is said by Mr. Adams to be an early, long-staple cotton. Bolls medium to small in size, lint fine and silky, of very good length, but low in percentage; seeds fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 82; seeds per pound, 3,650; length of lint, 34.8 mm. ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inches), varying from 33 to 37 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 26.3.

Adcock. PETERKIN GROUP.

See Barnes.

Adkin. LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

See Keno.

African, or African Long-Limb. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as African Towhead.)

Arkansas: Ashley, Faulkner, Howard, and Jefferson counties.

Louisiana: Catahoula, Franklin, Richland, and Union parishes.

Mississippi: Coahoma and Webster counties.

Alabama Bulletin 107. Louisiana Bulletin 16.

This variety is said to have been originated in Ouachita Parish, La., by a negro named Carter Johnson. In Howard County, Ark., it is said to have become a "staple" cotton, yielding lint $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length.

Foliage large and heavy; bolls large, holding the cotton well during storms; seeds large; per cent of lint, 30; length of lint above the average. Not tested.

Bul. 163, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 1.—PLANT OF THE PETERKIN VARIETY.

FIG. 2.—PLANT OF THE BERRYHILL VARIETY.

TYPES OF THE PETERKIN GROUP OF COTTON.

African Limbless. CLUSTER GROUP.

See Jackson Limbless.

African Queen. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Bosque, Erath, Jones, McLennan, and Stephens counties.

See Rowden.

Aldridge, or Okra. CLUSTER GROUP.

Farmer's Dictionary, 1846, page 194.

Not now grown.

Alexander's Okra-Leaf.

North Carolina Bulletin 146.

Not now grown.

Allen Big-Boll, or Alex. Allen. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Alex. Allen Big-Boll Prolific and Alex. Allen Improved.)

Distribution: See map, figure 1.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 59, 63, 70.

Originated about 1897 by Alex. W. Allen, Temple, Carroll County, Ga. Plants lacking in uniformity, many of the semicluster habit of growth, with short and irregularly jointed fruiting branches; others of more open growth with longer joints,

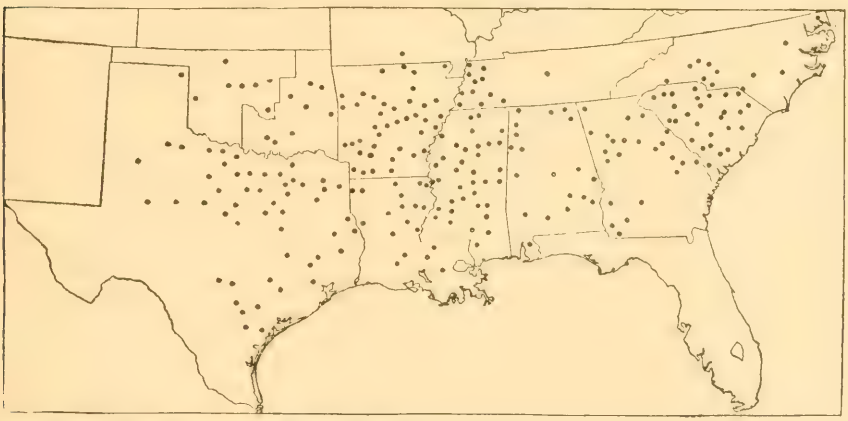

FIG. 1.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Allen Big-Boll, or Alex. Allen, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

medium early in maturity. Bolls from small to very large in size; lint of medium length; seeds rather large, fuzzy, brownish or greenish gray. When tested in Texas, this variety proved to be very poor in storm-resistant qualities.

Selected bolls per pound, 51½; seeds per pound, 3,120; length of lint, 23.5 mm. ($1\frac{5}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.1.

Allen Improved. EARLY GROUP.

Texas: Gray County.

A synonym of King, or Sugar-Loaf.

Allen Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Allen Improved.)

Distribution: See map, figure 2.

Alabama Bulletins 12, 13, 16, 33, 40, 56, 76, 89, 101, 107, 130, 140. Arkansas Bulletins 18, 58; First and Third Annual Reports. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20, 39, 43, Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 47, 62, 71, new series; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62-83, 84, 87, 88, 98; Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Seven-

teenth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, 42, 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50, 75. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1903.

A standard variety developed about 1898 by J. B. Allen, Port Gibson, Miss., from earlier varieties since discarded. It has been sold under the names Allen Silk, Allen Long-Staple, Allen Hybrid, J. B. Allen Long-Staple, and Talbot.

Plants tall and pyramidal in shape, uniformly semicluster in habit of growth, with 1 to 3 long limbs from near the base of the stalk, and short, irregularly jointed fruiting branches. This semicluster habit has become more pronounced in the last few years. Bolls medium to small; lint very long and silky; seeds medium to small in size, fuzzy, white.

Bolls per pound, 78; seeds per pound, 3,800; average length of lint, 37 mm. ($1\frac{15}{32}$ inches), varying from 35 to 39 mm.; average strength of single fibers, 4.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 23.3.

Sample from Clarksville, Tex. Bolls per pound, 98; seeds per pound, 4,840; average length of lint, 32.3 mm. ($1\frac{3}{32}$ inches), varying from 30 to 35 mm.; average strength of single fibers, 4.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 29.

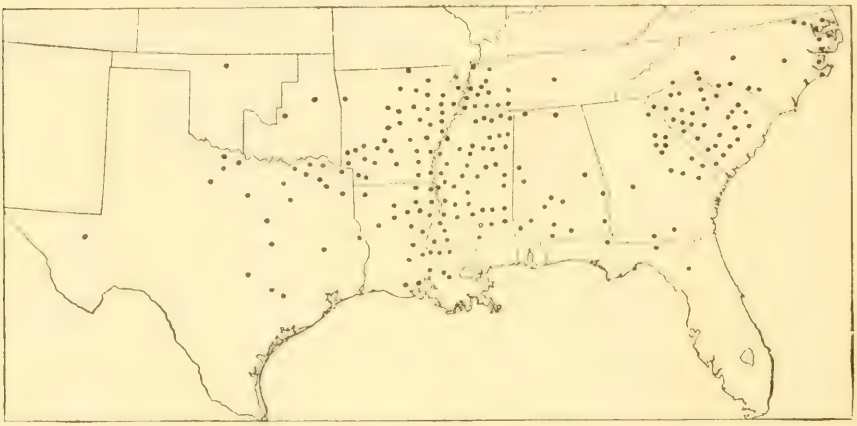

FIG. 2.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Allen Long-Staple cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Allen's Red Rustproof.

See Willet Red-Leaf.

Allen's Yellow-Bloom. LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1903.

Not now grown. It is said to be one of the parents of Allen's Improved.

Allred's Pet, or Alrid. PETERKIN GROUP.

Mississippi: Claiborne County.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety still grown locally in Mississippi and said to have been developed by a Mr. Allred, of Martin, Claiborne County, Miss.

Alvarado. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Butts County.

Georgia Bulletin 16. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety introduced into Georgia about 1848, now badly mixed with other sorts.

Amerson. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Johnson, Glasscock, and Laurens counties.

A local variety, early in maturity and yielding fairly large bolls. The originator is unknown.

Anderson. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Winston County.

Georgia: Coweta, Hall, Jackson, Madison, Pike, and Walker counties.

Mississippi: Calhoun County.

Tennessee: Morgan County.

Texas: Shelby County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

Originated by J. W. Anderson, Williamson, Pike County, Ga. A semicluster, large-bolled variety, plants short and stocky in growth, fruiting branches short and irregularly jointed; bolls very large; lint of medium length, low in percentage; seeds very large, fuzzy, gray and greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 46; seeds per pound, 2,820; average length of lint, 24.4 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 29.1.

Angora.

A local variety grown in Dallas County, Ala.

Anson Cream. PETERKIN GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 43. North Carolina Bulletin 168.

Formerly grown in Anson County, N. C.

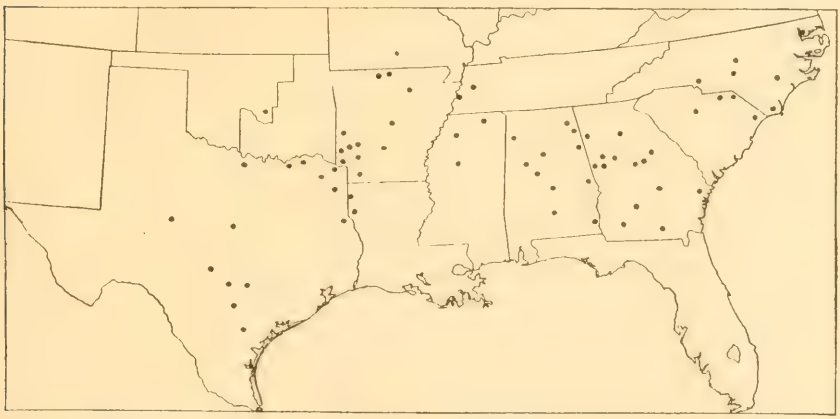

FIG. 3.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Bagley's Big-Boll cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Apple-Boll. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Dallas and Van Zandt counties.

See Jackson Round-Boll.

Arkansas Wonder. EARLY GROUP.

Tested by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Ala., in 1907. Plant compact in growth, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches rather long but short jointed, some plants showing a strong tendency toward the semicluster habit; bolls small to medium in size, blunt and rounded in shape; lint of medium length; seeds of medium size, fuzzy, gray or greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 79½; seeds per pound, 3,940; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 26 mm.; per cent of lint, 32.3.

Audrey Peterkin. PETERKIN GROUP.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A strain of Peterkin not now grown.

Aurton, or Auraton. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

A local variety grown quite extensively near Chotard, Issaquena County, Miss. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Bachelor.

A synonym of Drake Defiance.

Baggett's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Conecuh County.

Developed by J. A. T. Baggett, Castleberry, Ala., by selection from Texas Stormproof cotton.

Bolls medium to large; seeds large, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 64; seeds per pound, 3,450; average length of lint, 22.7 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.3.

Bagley's Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 3.

In the Eastern States this is a corruption of the name "Beggarly's Big-Boll." It has become confused with a cotton said to have been originated by Ed. Bagley, Ashdown, Little River County, Ark. Not tested.

Bahama. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

South Carolina First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Said to be the same as Texas Stormproof. Not now grown.

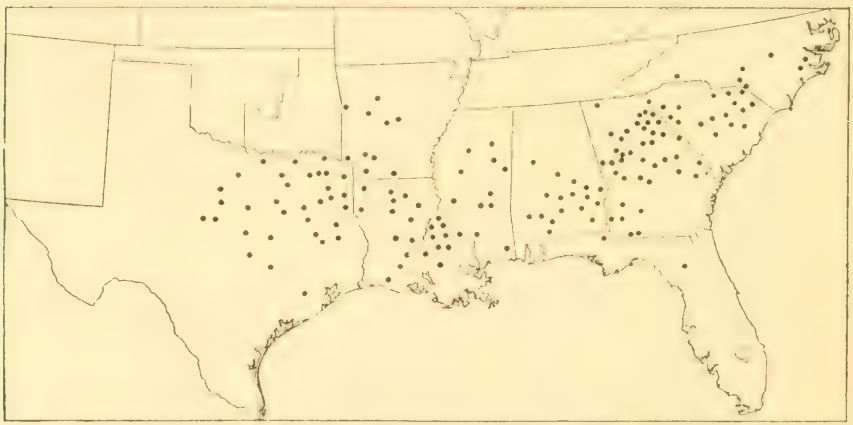

FIG. 4.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Bancroft's Herlong cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Bailey. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 13, 33, 40, 56, 107, 140. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 62; Fourth and Eighth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Introduced by T. J. King, Louisburg, N. C., and the Bailey Cotton Company, Raleigh, N. C. Not now grown.

The lint is said to have measured from 28 to 30 mm. in length; per cent of lint, 25 to 30.

Baldwin's All-Around. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Morgan and Putnam counties.

A local variety developed by C. S. Baldwin, Madison, Morgan County, Ga., by selection from Nancy Hanks.

Bolls per pound, 54½; seeds per pound, 3,315; average length of lint, 22.6 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.1; seeds fuzzy, gray.

Ballard.

A local variety formerly grown in Marion County, Ala.

Banana. CLUSTER GROUP.

Reports of the Patent Office for 1848 and 1850. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1866. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety grown over fifty years ago and long since discarded.

Bancroft Prolific Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana Bulletin 21. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Origin unknown. Not now in cultivation.

Bancroft's Herlong. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Bancroft's Prolific and Bancroft's Improved.)

Distribution: See map, figure 4.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 34, 40, 52, 56, 76, 107, 130, 140. Arkansas Bulletin 18. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20, 56, 63, 66. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 21, 22, 28, 35, 47, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 98; Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, 18, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

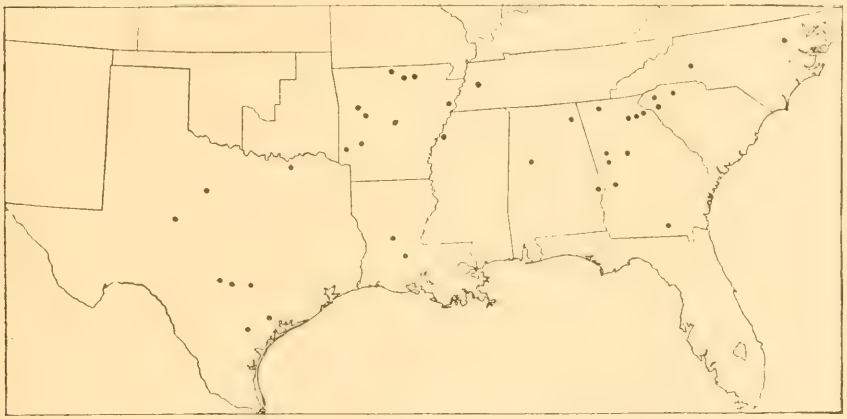

FIG. 5.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Banks's Big-Boll cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

A large-bolled, green-seeded cotton developed by Edward Bancroft, of Athens, Ga. Mr. Bancroft states that in 1868 a man named Herlong, living in Alabama, sent about a dozen cotton seeds in a letter to Dr. W. L. Jones, then editor of the Southern Cultivator, who gave them to Mr. Bancroft to try. At first the variety was too late in maturing and it was then mixed with an earlier cotton, probably Dickson, to which is due the mixture of white seed and semicluster habit. The bolls were formerly smaller; in 1888, 100 bolls weighed a pound; in 1891, 93; and in 1902, 75.

Plants not uniform in growth, the majority semiclustered, others open and long branched; leaves large; bolls large, about 50 per cent 5 locked; seeds large, fuzzy, green and brown in color. This is said by Prof. J. F. Duggar to be practically identical with Russell, and it is true that plants of the long-branched type are quite similar to Russell, but the variety as a whole is too nearly a semicluster type to be considered identical.

Bolls per pound, 61; seeds per pound, 3,310; average length of lint, 23.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.

Banks's Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 5.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletin 43.

This variety is a descendant of Wyche. W. H. Banks, of Newnan, Coweta County, Ga., states that he obtained the seed many years ago from Warren Beggarly, of Senoia, the introducer of Wyche cotton.

Plant very similar to Wyche, large and stocky in growth; leaves large, fruiting branches usually long jointed, but some plants showing a trace of semicluster type and having shorter and irregularly jointed fruiting branches; bolls very large; lint of good length; seeds very large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 44; seeds per pound, 2,590; average length of lint, 25.5 mm. (1 inch), varying from 23 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.2.

Banny Brown. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Arkansas: Drew County.

A local variety developed, about 1897, by selection, by Banny Brown, of Lacey, Ark.

Barfield. CLUSTER GROUP.

A local variety reported only from Kemper County, Miss., and Anson County, N. C.

This cotton was introduced by Thomas Barfield, of Sucarnoochee, Miss., many years ago, and it is said that he obtained the seed in the West Indies. It was taken to Cedarhill, N. C., by Dr. S. B. Carpenter, who has kept the seed pure. Barfield has become a popular variety in Anson County, being "especially suited to the loamy clay soil of the Piedmont section."

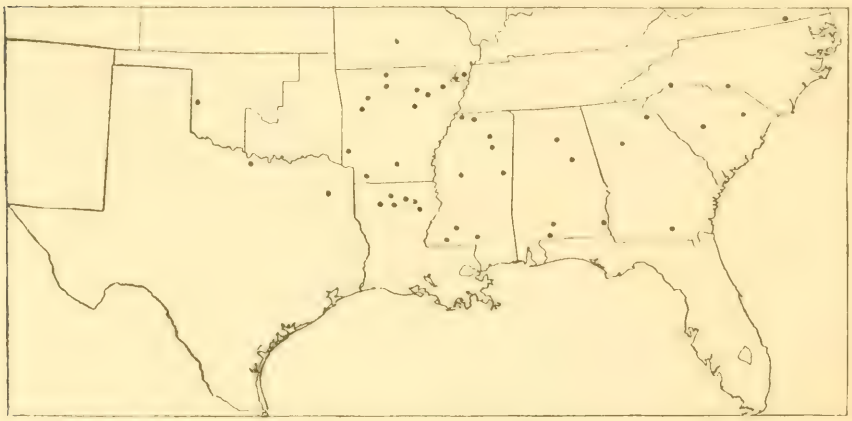

FIG. 6.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Bass cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

The plant is a true cluster cotton, with 1 or 2 long limbs and with fruiting branches reduced to mere spurs; bolls of medium size, closely clustered together; seeds small, fuzzy, white; per cent of lint, about 35.

In Mississippi the Barfield has become a "bender" cotton, but in North Carolina the lint is of medium length.

Barnes. PETERKIN GROUP.

(Also known as Adcock.)

Alabama Bulletin 140. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Reported only from Leake County, Miss., and said to be the same as Adcock, a local variety grown in the same county. Bolls of good size, cotton easy to pick and wasting badly during storms; lint about three-fourths inch long, per cent, 38.4; seeds small, fuzzy, gray. Not tested.

Barnett, or Barnett Short-Staple. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 33, 56, 107, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety not now in cultivation. Originator unknown.

Barrett. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Georgia: Wilkes County.

Developed from a Mississippi cotton by W. G. Barrett, Royal, Ga. Not tested.

Basefield.

Reported only from Rusk County, Tex. Originator said to be a Mr. Basefield, of Minden, Tex. Not tested.

Bass. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Bass Cluster and Bass Big-Boll.)

Distribution: See map, figure 6.

Originator said to be I. Bass, of Columbia, Marion County, Miss. Not a uniform variety; plants both semicluster and open in growth, the majority semicluster; bolls medium to large in size; lint of good length; seeds small, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 88; seeds per pound, 5,050; average length of lint, 25.5 mm. (1 inch); average strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.

Bates Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 89. Georgia Bulletin 20. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Sixth and Eighth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Developed some years ago by R. Bates, of Jackson, S. C. Not now grown.

FIG. 7.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Bates Little Brown-Seed cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Bates Favorite. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia Bulletin 24. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Sixth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety not now cultivated. It was developed by R. Bates, Jackson, S. C., and was very similar to Bates Poor-Land.

Bates Improved Prolific. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia Bulletins 27, 31. South Carolina Bulletins 42, 120. "Cotton," vol. 14, no. 5.

Developed by R. Bates, Jackson, S. C., and similar to Bates Poor-Land. Not now cultivated.

Bates Little Brown-Seed. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 7.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports.

Developed by R. Bates, Jackson, S. C., and very similar to Bates Victor. Bolls per pound, 119; seeds per pound, 6,480; average length of lint, 21.6 mm. (⅞ inch), varying from 20 to 23 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 41.9.

Bates Poor-Land. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 8.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140.

Developed by R. Bates, Jackson, S. C., and very similar to Bates Victor.

Bates Victor. PETERKIN GROUP.

Developed by R. Bates, Jackson, S. C., by selection from Bates Poor-Land cotton, which descended from Bates Little Brown-Seed.

The Brown-Seed variety was derived from the old Rio Grande cotton mixed with a variety known as Australian Brown-Seed. The older varieties have been discarded in favor of the latest improvement.

Plants uniform in habit of growth, very similar to Peterkin, with 1 to 3 rather slender limbs and numerous slender fruiting branches; bolls small in size; lint short, rather harsh, wiry, and elastic, percentage very high; seeds very small, covered with a short, brownish gray fuzz, none naked.

Bolls per pound, 113; seeds per pound, 6,235; average length of lint, 23.4 mm. ($\frac{23}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint to seed, 40.3.

Beard. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Wise County.

A local variety said to have originated in Louisiana. Not tested.

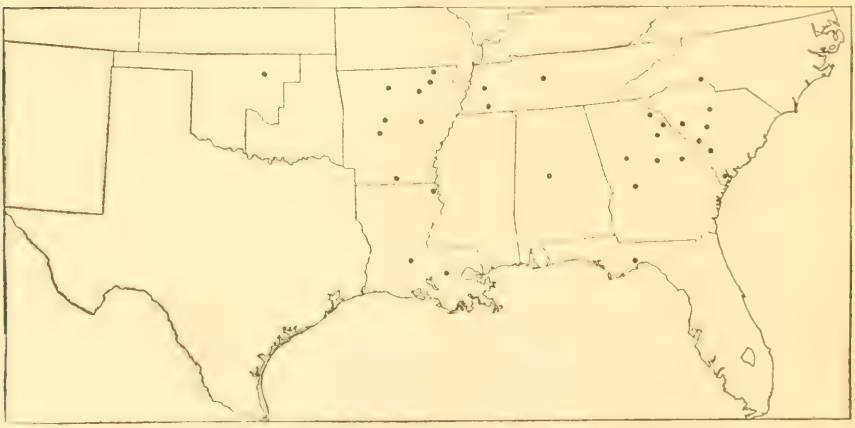

FIG. 8.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Bates Poor-Land cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Beat-All, or Hart's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Bibb, Chattahooche, Grady, Jefferson, Lee, Schley, Talbot, Terrell, Webster, Wilcox, and Worth counties.

Georgia Bulletins 75, 79.

Originated about fifty years ago by Calvin Carter and Isaac Hart, of Ellaville, Schley County, Ga., and has been grown on the same farm and kept pure until the present time by Emmet Hart, a son of one of the originators. Beat-All is a remarkably uniform variety and for many years has been very popular locally in southern Georgia. It was tested in 1906 and 1907 by the Georgia Experiment Station under the name "Hart's Improved." The results of these tests show that Beat-All is unsuited to the rich soil of the station, as it stood twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth in productiveness. It is usually considered specially suited to poor and worn-out land.

Plant large and stocky in growth, late in maturity, limbs 2 to 3, heavy; fruiting branches long and rather long jointed; bolls large; lint of medium length, percentage good; seeds large, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 51½; seeds per pound, 3,430; average length of lint, 25.4 mm. (1 inch), varying from 24 to 28 mm.; average strength of single fibers, 6.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.7.

Beatty. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A variety tested by the Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., in 1907.

Bolls per pound, 60; seeds per pound, 3,630; average length of lint, 24.5 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 23 to 27 mm.; per cent of lint, 31.9.

Becks Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Becks Prolific and Becks Improved.)

Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50.

A local variety formerly grown in Texas.

Beggarly Big-Boll.

See Wyche.

Belle Creole. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The ancestor of Jethro, Jones Long-Staple, Six Oaks, and others. An old variety, grown about seventy-five years ago.

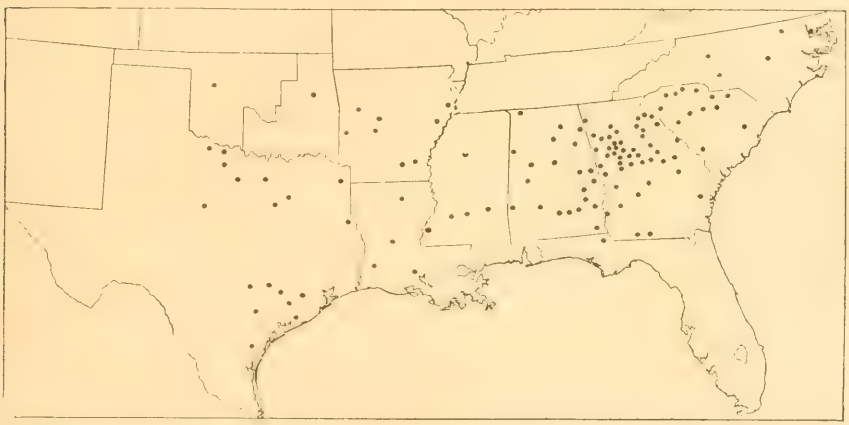

FIG. 9.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Berry cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Benders.

Not a varietal name. It is applied on the New Orleans market to a medium long-staple cotton coming from the bends of the Mississippi River in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The staple usually averages 1¼ inches long and is also called "quarter" cotton.

Berry. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Berry's Early Big-Boll.)

Distribution: See map, figure 9.

Alabama Bulletins 138, 140. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletin 23. Georgia Bulletins 52, 59. Mississippi Bulletin 88.

J. L. Berry, of Griffin, Ga., developed this variety from a stray plant found growing in his yard in 1895. It differs from other closely related big-bolls in its semicluster habit of growth and early maturity.

Plants usually semicluster in growth, with 1 to 3 long limbs and numerous short and irregularly jointed fruiting branches; a few plants more open in growth, with longer fruiting branches; bolls large, lint of good length, rather low in percentage; seeds large, fuzzy, gray or greenish gray in color.

The following measurements were taken from a representative sample obtained from Mr. Berry's farm at Griffin.

Bolls per pound, 50; seeds per pound, 2,840; average length of lint, 25.6 mm. ($1\frac{1}{32}$ inches), varying from 23 to 28 mm.; average strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint to seed, 30. Unfortunately, this variety does not make as good a showing

when tested away from home. At the experiment stations of Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas in 1907 the bolls averaged 60 per pound, the lint averaged 22.5 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch) in length, and the per cent 29.2.

Berryhill. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Cobb County.

Mississippi: Amite and Washington counties.

South Carolina: Darlington County.

Texas: Fayette County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 43.

A variety developed by selection from Brannon, by F. M. Berryhill, of Aline, Miss. Plants not uniform, both semicluster and long branched in habit; bolls medium in size; percentage of lint good; seeds small, fuzzy, greenish and brownish gray in color.

Bolls per pound, 76; seeds per pound, 5,380; average length of lint, 23 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.8.

Bertrand Improved. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

A synonym of Hawkins.

Best-Crop. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported only from Cobb County, Ga. Originated by T. Y. Crowder, Kennesaw, Ga.

Plant not seen. Bolls very large, lint of good length, just "thirding itself" in percentage, seeds very large, fuzzy, white.

Bolls per pound, 38½; seeds per pound, 2,550; average length of lint, 26 mm. ($1\frac{1}{32}$ inches), varying from 24 to 27 mm.; average strength of single fibers, 6.8 gms.; per cent of lint to seed, 33.3.

Biard Green-Seed. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Developed by selection from the old Green-Seed variety by J. R. Biard, Hugo, Okla. A local variety reported only from Choctaw County, Okla. Not tested.

Bidel Hoover.

A local variety reported from Covington County, Ala. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Bienvenu Bender.

A local variety reported from Pointe Coupee Parish, La. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Big-Boll Green-Seed.

See Russell.

Big Brannon. PETERKIN GROUP.

A selection for larger bolls; otherwise similar to Brannon. Tested by the Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., in 1907. A sample obtained from that station measures as follows:

Bolls per pound, 66; seeds per pound, 4,000; average length of lint, 24.6 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 23 to 26 mm.; per cent of lint to seed, 31.9; seeds fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray or nearly smooth and black.

Big-Buck. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

A local variety, grown extensively in Collin County, Tex. It is said that the seed was taken to Collin from Liberty County, Tex., several years ago.

Bigham. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Originated by L. H. Bigham, of Forrestville, Florence County, S. C., and introduced by him in 1896.

Plants semicluster in habit of growth, but not uniform, there being a considerable proportion of longer branched plants with larger bolls; lint of good length—the percentage, which is claimed to be very high, in our test proved to be only medium; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 79½; seeds per pound, 4,160; average length of lint, 28 mm. ($1\frac{3}{32}$ inches), varying from 25 to 30 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.8 gms.; per cent of lint to seed, 32.4.

Biglow. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A local variety, grown in Johnson and Howard counties, Ark. It was introduced about 1882 and has become a popular variety in these counties. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Bigner. PETERKIN GROUP.

A local variety, grown in Lawrence County, Miss., and said to have been originated by L. A. Bigner, of that county. Not tested.

Bishop. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Reported only from Choctaw County, Ala. It is stated that the plant is somewhat clustered in growth, maturing early, bolls small, lint medium to long and percentage rather low. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Blackburn. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A local variety, grown in Fayette County, Ala., and originated by John Blackburn, Fayette, Ala.

Bolls per pound, 52; seeds per pound, 3,690; average length of lint, 24.2 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 23 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.

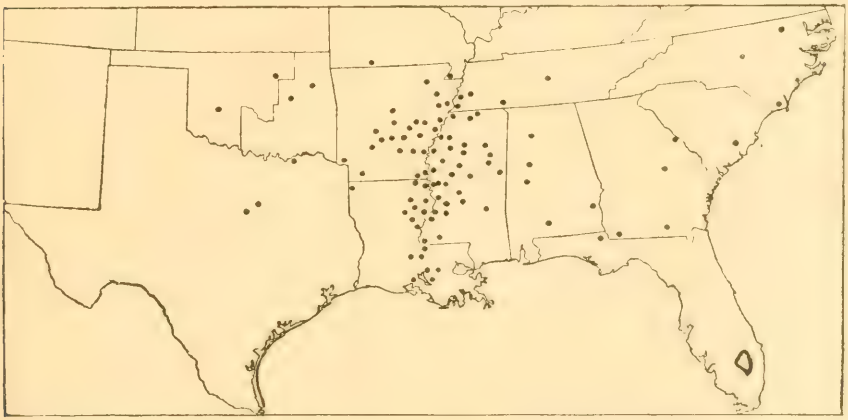

FIG. 10.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Black Rattler cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Black Peterkin. PETERKIN GROUP.

Reported from Jackson County, Fla. A selection from Peterkin yielding smooth, black seed. Bolls of medium size; lint of medium length, per cent about 39. Not tested.

Black Prolific. PETERKIN GROUP.

Originated by J. P. Black, Adelle, Madison County, Miss., and reported also from Hinds County.

Bolls rather small; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray; lint of medium length, percentage a little above the average.

Bolls per pound, 79½; seeds per pound, 5,050; average length of lint, 23.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.5.

Black Rattler. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 10.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Mississippi Bulletins 83, 84, 87; Seventeenth Annual Report.

A "quarter" cotton, grown quite extensively near the Mississippi River. It is said to have been developed in Bolivar County, Miss., but the originator's name is not known.

Plants rather large in growth, with 1 to 3 limbs and slender, medium-jointed fruiting branches; leaves medium to small in size; bolls small, pointed, the bur sharp, lacerating the hands of pickers; lint rather short for a long-staple cotton, not as silky as Allen, of fair strength, percentage of lint medium; seeds nearly smooth, black.

Bolls per pound, 94; seeds per pound, 5,670; average length of lint, 31 mm. ($1\frac{7}{32}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 4.8 gms.; per cent of lint to seed, 32.6.

Black Ribbon. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 130. South Carolina Bulletin 120.

Developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.

A black-seeded selection from Blue Ribbon; otherwise the same as that variety.

Black-Seed.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A name generally applied to Sea Island cotton, but in some sections to a smooth-seeded strain of Peterkin.

Blanchard Improved.

A local variety formerly grown in Lincoln and Columbia counties, Ga. Not reported lately and probably not in cultivation.

FIG. 11.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Bohemian cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Blue Ribbon. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletin 59. South Carolina Bulletin 120.

Developed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.; and reported as being grown in Greenwood and Lancaster counties, S. C. A cross between Dickson and Allen Long-Staple, semicluster in habit of growth; lint rather short for a long-staple cotton, percentage medium.

Bob, or Bob-Silk.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now in cultivation.

Bohemian. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

(Also known as Supak, Shupark, Shoepock, Shuparch, etc.)

Distribution: See map, figure 11.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50.

Originated nearly fifty years ago by a Bohemian settler named Supak living in Travis, Austin County, Tex. It has been one of the most popular varieties grown in Texas, and is still grown extensively, though considerably mixed with other cottons. It is the parent of Rowden and some other varieties.

Plant rather large; limbs 2 to 3, stocky, often nearly prostrate; fruiting branches numerous, long, and somewhat drooping; joints short and regular, making the plant very prolific; foliage quite large and heavy; bolls large, the majority 5-locked, usually turned downward by their weight, aided by the drooping branches, so that when the boll opens the cotton is protected by a roof formed partly by the broad backs of the segments of the bur and partly by the large involucres; locks of cotton clinging together and easily picked; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 55; seeds per pound, 3,240; average length of lint, 23.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; average strength of single fibers, 5.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 33 to 34.

Bollworm Immune.

A strain of Russell developed by C. A. Towles, Cork, Butts County, Ga., and reported only from that county.

Bolls per pound, 58; seeds per pound, 3,045; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 23 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.8 gms; per cent of lint, 33.

Bond's Prolific.

Louisiana Bulletin 71.

Not now grown.

Boozer. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama: Talladega County.

Arkansas: Faulkner and Lincoln counties.

Georgia: Franklin County.

Mississippi: Perry, Simpson, and Smith counties.

Texas: Bosque, Gregg, Limestone, Red River, and Young counties.

Originated in Red River County, Tex., by W. R. Boozer, and is especially suited to sandy upland soil where other long-staple varieties fail.

Plant tall and pyramidal in shape, with 1 to 3 limbs, and numerous slender fruiting branches, the latter with regular joints of medium length; leaves light green, rather small in size; bolls small, pointed; lint very soft and silky, percentage low; seeds rather small, fuzzy, with sparse gray fuzz.

Bolls per pound, 87; seeds per pound, 4,100; average length of lint, 32 mm. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches), varying from 25 to 36 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 27.6.

Borden, or Borden Prolific.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. South Carolina Second Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Borneo.

Louisiana Bulletin 62.

Not now grown.

Boyd Prolific. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 12.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 107, 140. Arkansas Third Annual Report. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 22, 28, 47, 62, 71, new series; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report. Texas Bulletin 40. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety grown in Mississippi sixty years ago and the parent of several improved cottons of to-day. It is said to have been originated by a Mr. Boyd, of Mississippi. Although this variety, so called, is grown over a large portion of the cotton belt, it is so badly mixed as to have lost its identity. The samples tested by us proved to belong to the long-staple Upland group. The true Boyd Prolific is described as being a semicluster cotton, with 1 to 3 limbs and numerous fruiting branches with short and irregular joints; bolls medium to small, rounded; lint rather short, per cent 30 to 32; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Boykin Stormproof. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 13.

Originated by W. L. Boykin, Kaufman, Kaufman County, Tex. Plant large and stocky in growth, fruiting branches long and long jointed, rather late in maturity; bolls large to very large, the majority 5-locked, holding the cotton well during storms, but very easily picked, as the bolls hang downward and the locks cling together in one mass; lint of good length, percentage good; seeds large, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 50; seeds per pound, 3,280; average length of lint, 26.2 mm. ($1\frac{1}{32}$ inches), varying from 23 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.

Braddy. PETERKIN GROUP.

South Carolina: Edgefield and Marion counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. North Carolina Tenth Annual Report (Brady). Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1902. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A selection from Simpson made in 1890, by L. C. Braddy, of Dillon, S. C., very similar to Peterkin, but yielding a higher percentage of lint.

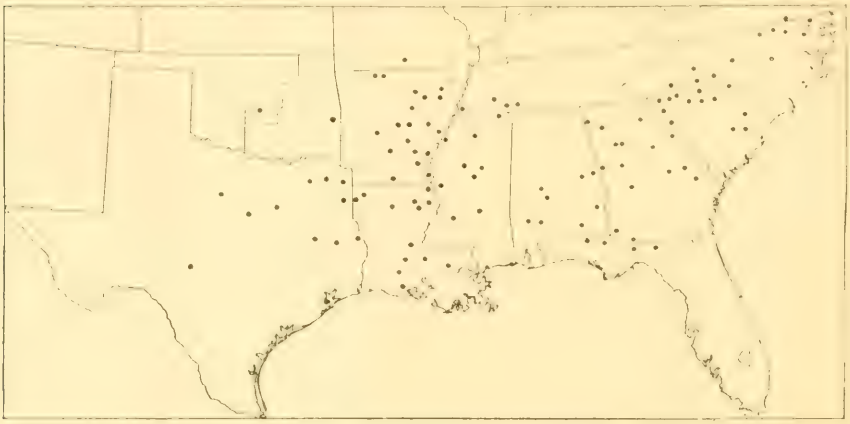

FIG. 12.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Boyd Prolific cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Bragg Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi Bulletin 23. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now in cultivation. It is said to have been a hybrid between Sea Island and Upland cotton.

Brandon.

A synonym of Brannon.

Brannon.

Arkansas: Lafayette County.

Louisiana: Ascension, Avoyelles, De Soto, East Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, Livingston, Morehouse, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, St. Landry, Vernon, and West Feliciana parishes.

Mississippi: Amite, Bolivar, Hinds, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Pearl River counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 22, 28, new series. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Developed by a selection made nearly forty years ago by G. W. Brannon, formerly of East Feliciana Parish, La. The improvement of this popular variety has been carried on by N. B. Riddle, of Riddle, West Feliciana Parish, a son-in-law of the

originator, and by G. Brannon, of Lindsey, East Feliciana Parish. Brannon cotton is generally considered an intermediate between the Upland long-staple and Peterkin groups.

Plants tall and rather slender, limbs 1 to 3 or more, fruiting branches long and rather long jointed, bolls medium to large, seeds medium in size, covered with a short, sparse, brownish-gray fuzz or nearly naked.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown at the Louisiana (Baton Rouge) station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 66; seeds per pound, 4,000; average length of lint, 1 inch; per cent of lint, 32 to 37.

Braswell Cluster, or Braswell Short-Limb. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

North Carolina: Edgecombe County.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Developed by David Braswell, of Edgecombe County, about 1883. It was probably a selection from Boyd Prolific. An early-maturing variety with medium-sized bolls and short lint running above the average in percentage.

Brazier. PETERKIN GROUP.

Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 11, 14. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A strain of Peterkin introduced by Capt. W. H. Brazier, Uniontown, Ala. Not now in cultivation.

FIG. 13.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Boykin Stormproof cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Breadfield. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Reported only from Clarke County, Miss. Originator not known. The seed has been selected and kept pure by M. F. Berry, of Pachuta, Miss., who states that the yield is above the average for "staple" cottons and that the lint is very fine and silky.

Breeden, or Breeden's Prolific. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 47. South Carolina Bulletin 120.

Not now grown. It was developed by T. L. Breeden, Lester, S. C.

Broadwell Double-Jointed. EARLY GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 14.

Georgia Bulletin 75.

A strain of King developed by John B. Broadwell, R. F. D. No. 4, Alpharetta, Ga. It is more productive than King, but otherwise it is very similar. The bolls are small and the cotton falls out too easily during storms, the fruiting branches show a tendency to become irregularly jointed when grown on rich soil, and two bolls are sometimes found close together, but not actually arising from the same joint; flowers often with petal spots; lint of medium length, percentage medium; seeds small, fuzzy, green or brownish gray.

Samples of this cotton grown at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex., and in a variety test at Waco, Tex., were tested as follows:

Bolls per pound, 105; seeds per pound, 4,700 (College Station), 4,500 (Waco); average length of lint, 21 mm. ($\frac{13}{16}$ inch), varying from 18 to 23 mm.; per cent of lint, 32.3 (College Station) and 33.6 (Waco).

Brooks Improved.

(Also known as Brooks "No Name.")

Georgia Bulletins 27, 31. Louisiana Bulletins 17, 22, 28. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Developed by S. L. Brooks, Washington, Ga. A small-boll variety no longer cultivated.

Brown No. 1. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Clay and Greene counties.

Georgia: Meriwether County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletins 70, 75.

A strain of Cook's Improved developed by W. L. Brown, Decatur, Ga. The percentage though high is somewhat lower than Cook's Improved, but this is offset by the larger bolls. It is more uniform than the parent variety and resembles the Beat-All tendency to be seen in Cook's Improved.

FIG. 14.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Broadwell Double-Jointed cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Plant large and stocky in growth, fruiting branches with joints of medium length, showing but little tendency to semicluster, leaves large, bolls more ovate and pointed than those of Cook's Improved, lint rather short; seeds of medium size, fuzzy, brownish or greenish gray.

A sample sent by Mr. Brown gave the following measurements:

Bolls per pound, 48; seeds per pound, 3,600; average length of lint, 22.1 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 19 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 38.

The above sample was selected for size of boll, average bolls weighing 60 to the pound.

Brown Peterkin. PETERKIN GROUP.

A strain of Peterkin with fuzzy brown seeds in Lincoln County, Ga.

Bryant. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Reported only from Howard County, Ark. This is said to have been developed in Red River County, Tex., and was formerly grown near Clarksville, Tex. Not tested.

Burke. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana: Concordia Parish.

Mississippi: Yazoo County.

Originated by Rev. J. T. Burke, of Benton, Yazoo County, Miss.

Bolls per pound, 71; seeds per pound, 4,000; average length of lint, 33.7 mm. (1-$\frac{1}{32}$ inches), varying from 31 to 35 mm.; strength of single fibers, 3.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 27.6.

Burvine.

Reported only from Hall County, Ga. Not tested.

Butler, or Butler Early.

Alabama: Conecuh County.

Arkansas: Randolph County.

Georgia: Emanuel County.

North Carolina: Mecklenburg County.

South Carolina: Lexington County.

Tennessee: Maury County.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Originator unknown. A badly mixed strain belonging to no particular group.

Buxkemper. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

An early big-boll cotton reported from Falls and Bell counties, Tex. Developed by W. Buxkemper, Oenaville, Tex.

Bolls per pound, 51; seeds per pound, 3,300; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{28}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 9 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.7.

Cameron, or Cameron Early.

Alabama: Green County.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 52, 56, 63. Mississippi Bulletins 62, 79; Thirteenth Annual Report.

Originated by R. R. Cameron, West Green, Ala., by crossing Peterkin with Drake Cluster. The plant resembles the former parent, but the percentage of lint is low and the quality somewhat better than Peterkin; seeds fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 67½; seeds per pound, 4,250; average length of lint, 23 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.4.

Candell Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia Bulletin 70.

A local variety not now in cultivation.

Carlisle.

A local variety reported from Marion County, Miss. Developed by John L. Carlisle, Goss, Miss.

Bolls per pound, 69; seeds per pound, 3,850; average length of lint, 24.4 mm. ($1\frac{5}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.4.

Carolina Pride, or South Carolina Pride.

See Early Carolina.

Carolina Queen.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Not now in cultivation.

Carr. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Duplin County, N. C. Developed by Thomas J. Carr, Rose Hill, N. C., and said to be a cross between Johnson and Russell. Seeds large, fuzzy, green and gray in color.

A sample obtained from the originator tested as follows:

Bolls per pound, 59½; seeds per pound, 3,180; average length of lint, 25.4 mm. (1 inch), varying from 24 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.5.

Catawba.

Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Originated by W. R. Davis, Lanford, S. C. Not now grown.

Cedar-Bush.

A local variety formerly grown in Tarrant County, Tex. Not reported in 1907.

Chambers.

South Carolina Bulletin 2; First Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Champion.

See Clayton's Champion.

Champion Cluster.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Second and Fourth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Cheatum.

Alabama Report for 1881–82. Oklahoma Bulletin 23.

Formerly grown in Jones and Navarro counties, Tex., but not reported in 1907. A variety called "Cheatham" was tested by the Alabama experiment station in 1880.

Cheise. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140.

A local variety not now in cultivation.

FIG. 15.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Christopher, or Christopher Improved, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Cherry. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Cherry Cluster and Cherry Long-Staple Prolific.)

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 33, 40, 56, 71, 76, 107, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14. Arkansas Third Annual Report. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. It is said to have been an early variety resembling Peerless.

Chester Improved.

A local variety grown in Lee County, S. C. Not tested.

Christopher, or Christopher Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 15.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 43, 47. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1902.

A strain of Wyche or one of its derivatives developed by R. H. Christopher, Asbury, Ga.

Plants pyramidal in shape, somewhat semiclustered in habit of growth, limbs 1 to 2, fruiting branches 18 inches long at the base of the stalk, becoming shorter above,

joints short and irregular, leaves large, bolls of good size, rounded, with a blunt apex, seeds large, fuzzy, greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 60; seeds per pound, 3,425; average length of lint, 23.2 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.9.

Claiborne.

A local variety reported only from Baxter County, Ark. Not tested.

Clardy. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

A local variety reported from Howard County, Ark. It was developed from a cross made eight years ago between Texas Stormproof and King by James W. Clardy, Center Point, Ark., and J. W. Willis, Greenville, Miss. The Clardy is said to be an early, big-boll, stormproof cotton well adapted to weevil conditions. Not tested.

Clark. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

A large-boll, late-maturing cotton, grown locally in Parker County, Tex. Not tested.

Clark's Improved.

A medium-boll cotton originated by T. V. Clark, Cuthbert, Ga., and grown locally in Randolph County.

Bolls per pound, 75; seeds per pound, 3,980; length of lint, 25.4 mm. (1 inch), varying from 22 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.4.

Clay. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Origin unknown. A medium long-staple cotton. Not as silky and fine as Sunflower. Not now grown.

Clayton's Champion. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Reported from Taylor County, Tex., and Caldwell Parish, La. Developed by G. Clayton, Abilene, Tex. Plant not seen.

Seeds fuzzy, gray or greenish gray; bolls per pound, 77; seeds per pound, 3,950; average length of lint, 24.5 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 23 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.8.

Cleveland. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Cleveland Big-Boll and Cleveland Reimproved.)

Mississippi: Newton and Winston counties.

Alabama Bulletins 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 35, 75, 79. Mississippi Bulletin 98.

Developed by J. R. Cleveland, Decatur, Miss., by twenty-five years of selection. Plants not uniform, being both semicluster and open in growth, joints of the fruiting branches medium to short, making the variety quite early in maturity, bolls large, 50 per cent 5-locked, not stormproof, lint of medium length, seeds large, fuzzy, light-brownish gray in color.

Bolls per pound, usually 60 (but selected bolls sent by Mr. Cleveland weighed 48 to the pound); seeds per pound, 3,100; average length of lint, 23.5 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 35 to 37.

Cliatt, or Cliatt's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 47.

A local variety grown in Columbia County, Ga., and developed by R. A. Cliatt, of Grovetown, Ga. Plant not seen.

Bolls per pound, 56; seeds per pound, 3,420; average length of lint, 22.6 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.3.

Cluster.

(Also known as Multiflora, Moneybush, and Royal Cluster.)

Report of the Patent Office for 1850.

An old variety, not now grown.

Cobweb. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Collin's Cobweb and Spiderweb.)

Arkansas: Lafayette, Phillips, and Saline counties.

Mississippi: Issaquena County.

Tennessee: Chester and Hardin counties.

Developed by W. E. Collins, Mayersville, Miss., about 1878, from a cross between Peeler and Sea Island. Formerly a very fine and silky staple, but now badly mixed with shorter stapled cottons.

A sample from the originator tested as follows:

Bolls per pound, 104; seeds per pound, 4,700; average length of lint, 29.5 mm. ($1\frac{5}{8}$ inches), varying from 26 to 33 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 29.9.

Cochran. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Cochran's Extra-Prolific and Cochran's Short-Limb Prolific.)

Georgia Bulletins 16, 20. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23; Fourth and Sixth Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety tested by the experiment stations about fifteen years ago. Not now grown.

Coleman. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Coleman Cluster.)

Developed by J. T. Coleman, Graymount, Ga., and reported only from Jenkins County, Ga. Not tested.

Coley. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Howard and Hempstead counties.

Developed by W. P. Coley, Buck Range, Ark. Plant not seen; lint long, fine, and silky; percentage rather low; seeds of medium size, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 73; seeds per pound, 3,650; average length of lint, 33 mm. ($1\frac{5}{6}$ inches), varying from 31 to 34 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 28.6.

Colthorp. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Colthorp Pride, Colthorp Prickle, and Colthorp Eureka.)

See Keno.

Columbia. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 79.

A selection from Russell made by Dr. H. J. Webber while in charge of Plant Breeding Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, now of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. This variety is remarkable in having been developed from a short-staple cotton on upland soil in South Carolina.

Plant similar to Russell; bolls large, long ovate, 59 per cent 5-locked; lint rather short for a long-staple cotton; needing further selection, as it is not yet uniform; not as silky as Sunflower but stronger; seeds large, fuzzy, gray, a small proportion green. The following measurements are taken from a sample grown at the experiment station, Experiment, Ga., in 1907:

Bolls per pound, $66\frac{1}{2}$; seeds per pound, 3,400; average length of lint, 31.7 mm. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches), varying from 27 to 33 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.7.

At the Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge, La., the length of lint averaged 26.8 mm. ($1\frac{1}{16}$ inches), varying from 22 to 30 mm., and at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Tex., the average length was 28.6 mm. ($1\frac{1}{8}$ inches), varying from 27 to 30 mm.

Commander. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Commander's Pet and Commander's Pride.)

Developed by R. C. Commander, Florence, Florence County, S. C., and also reported from Williamsburg County, S. C. Plant not seen; boll small; lint of fair length, soft, and silky; seeds small, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 104; seeds per pound, 4,860; average length of lint, 29.8 mm. ($1\frac{5}{8}$ inches), varying from 25 to 33 mm.; strength of single fibers, 4.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.1.

Compton Prolific. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A local variety grown in Greenwood County, S. C., and developed by H. B. Compton, R. F. D. No. 5, Greenwood, S. C. Plant not seen. Seeds of medium size, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 64; seeds per pound, 4,300; average length of lint, 24.3 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.

Cook, or J. C. Cook.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 34, 56, 107, 140. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

See Willet Red-Leaf.

Cook Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 16.

Alabama Bulletins 22, 33, 34, 40, 52, 56, 71, 76, 107, 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62, 88, 98; Third Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 18, 120. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Developed by W. A. Cook at Newman, Miss. Seed can now be obtained from Mrs. W. A. Cook, Utica, Miss. Cook has been one of the leading varieties of "staple" cottons for many years and is closely related to Allen.

Plant tall and pyramidal in shape, with 1 to 3 limbs, or often none, fruiting branches showing a tendency to semicluster, but not as short and irregularly jointed as Allen; bolls of medium size, pointed; lint of good length, soft, and silky; seeds of medium size, fuzzy, gray.

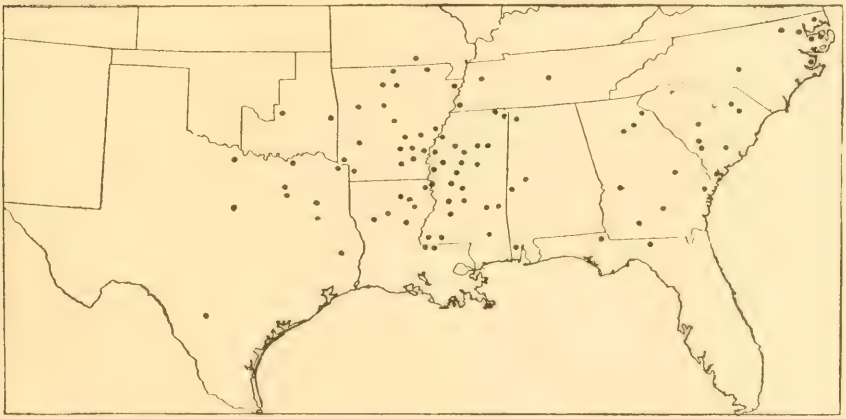

FIG. 16.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Cook Long-Staple cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

A sample grown at the Louisiana Experiment Station in 1907 tested as follows:

Bolls per pound, 60; seeds per pound, 3,650; average length of lint, 31.7 mm. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ inches), varying from 28 to 36 mm.; strength of single fibers, 4.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 28.3.

The bolls of the above sample were larger and the lint shorter than is usual.

Cook's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 17.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 63, 66, 70, 75, 79. Mississippi Bulletins 88, 98. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1906.

A medium to large boll variety yielding a high percentage of lint, originated by J. R. Cook, Ellaville, Ga. Mr. Cook states that about 1893 he received from the U. S. Department of Agriculture a bag of cotton seed, the name of which is now unobtainable. He planted it by the side of Beat-All, which he was growing at the time. It proved to be a small-boll cluster cotton resembling Dickson, and was discarded as being less productive than Beat-All. This variety was accidentally hybridized with Beat-All, and the next year Mr. Cook noticed one plant intermediate in type, very high in percentage of lint, and early in maturity. Cook's Improved was developed from this plant, but was not rigorously selected to type. As a result the variety has become a composite of long-branched, large-boll cottons at one extreme, of short-branched or semicluster, small-boll cottons at the other, and a large proportion of plants intermediate between the two. Bolls average medium to large in size, quite round, 54 per cent 5-locked;

lint short, but high in percentage; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray. This variety is liable to injury from boll-rot and also lacks stormproof characters.

The bolls average 60 to 65 per pound, but selected bolls sent by Mr. Cook averaged 53½ per pound; seeds per pound, 4,000; average length of lint, 22 mm. (⅞ inch), varying from 20 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 38.5.

Coppedge. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Coppedge Improved.)

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletin 43.

Developed by C. S. Coppedge, Nyson, Ga. Not now grown.

Corley Wonderful. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Coosa County.

Georgia Bulletin 79.

A strain of Russell developed by selection by W. A. Corley, Kellyton, Ala. It is claimed that this variety yields from 38 to 40 per cent of lint, this being an improvement over Russell, which rarely thirds itself. The sample from Mr. Corley, measurements of which are given below, yielded a good percentage, as did also a sample from the Georgia Experiment Station, but when grown at other experiment stations the percentage was low.

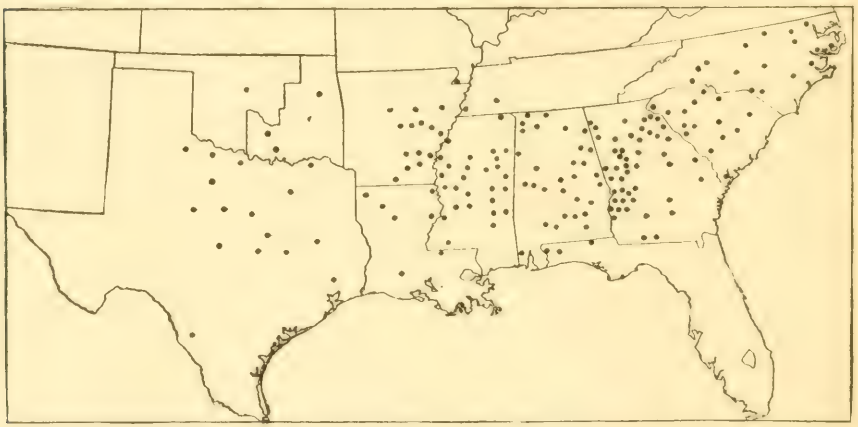

FIG. 17.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Cook's Improved cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Plant similar to Russell, bolls large, ranging from 48 to the pound at Baton Rouge, La., to 70 at College Station, Tex.; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray or greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 48; seeds per pound, 2,950; average length of lint, 25.2 mm. (31/32 inch), varying from 22 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.2.

Corput Find. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Hardwick.)

Arkansas: Desha County.

Georgia: Bartow, Floyd, Gordon, and Macon counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 56.

Developed by Felix Corput, of Cave Spring, Ga., from a single plant found in the year 1899. Corput Find was tested by the Georgia station in 1901 and found to be early but not very productive. It has become badly mixed and the bolls are often too small for a big-boll cotton. Seeds large, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 72; seeds per pound, 3,240; average length of lint, 25 mm. (29/32 inch); strength of single fibers, 5.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Cowpen. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Now reported only from Live Oak County, Tex.; formerly grown also in Nueces and San Patricio counties. The originator is unknown. It is said the variety was developed from a single plant found in a cowpen in northern Texas. Not tested.

Cox. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Bosque County.

A big-boll cotton said to have been originated by a Mr. Cox, of China Springs, Tex. Not tested.

Cox Royal-Arch Silk.

Georgia Bulletin 20. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Coxe Yellow-Bloom. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Cobb County.

North Carolina: Richmond and Scotland counties.

South Carolina: Chesterfield, Marion, and Marlboro counties.

A remarkable variety developed by E. A. Coxe, R. F. D. No. 2, Blenheim, S. C. Mr. Coxe states that about 1895 some Sea Island cotton was grown on his farm near a field of Texas Wood. The Sea Island cotton was not a success and was discarded, but the next year hybrid plants were found, and the seed from one which seemed promising was saved, and the Yellow-Bloom variety was developed from it. In growth it is similar to Texas Oak or Peterkin and is very uniform, except that plants

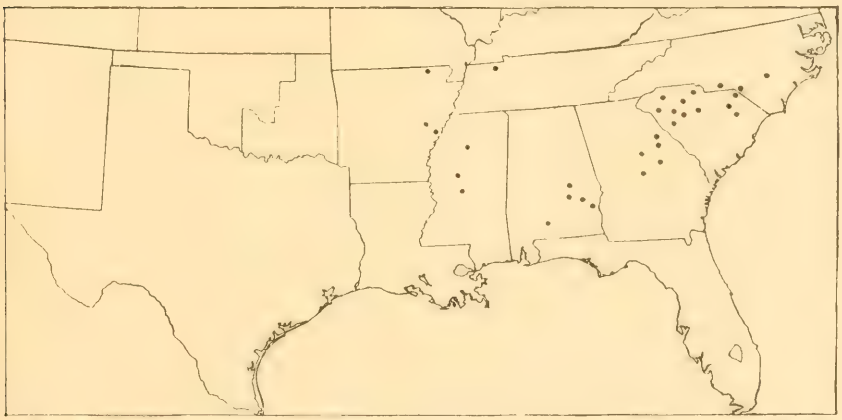

FIG. 18.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Crossland cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

growing taller and more spreading are occasionally found which resemble first-generation hybrids of Sea Island and Upland. Flowers without petal spots, clear lemon-yellow in color; bolls medium in size, 50 per cent 5-locked; lint of fair length, similar to Peterkin in quality, percentage high; seeds small, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray, or a few nearly smooth.

Bolls per pound, 75; seeds per pound, 4,950; average length of lint, 22.7 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 39.5.

Crawford.

(Also known as Crawford Peerless and Crawford Improved.)

Alabama Bulletins 76, 140. Arkansas First and Second Annual Reports. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, 21, 29, new series. Mississippi Second Annual Report. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now in cultivation. Originator unknown.

Crawford Double-Boll.

A local variety grown in Pierce County, Ga. Not tested.

Crosby.

A local variety reported only from Greenville County, S. C. Not tested.

Cross.

Reported only from Choctaw County, Okla. Not tested.

Crossland.

Distribution: See map, figure 18.

Alabama Bulletins 40, 107, 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Alabama (Wetumpka) First Annual Report. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Originator unknown. When tested by the Alabama station in 1892 it was a Peterkin variety, yielding a good percentage of lint. A poor strain of long-staple Upland cotton is also sold under this name.

Cuban Silk.

Reported only from Hall County, Tex. Not tested.

Culpepper. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Culpepper Improved and Culpepper Improved Prolific.)

Distribution: See map, figure 19.

FIG. 19.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Culpepper cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Alabama Bulletins 101, 107, 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Georgia Bulletins 39, 43, 47, 52, 56, 59, 63, 66, 70, 75. Louisiana Bulletin 71. Mississippi Bulletin 98; Fifteenth Annual Report. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. South Carolina Bulletin 120. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1902, 1904, and 1905.

Developed by J. E. Culpepper, Luthersville, Ga., by mixing seed of Wyche and Dickson. These dissimilar varieties have blended by hybridization into a fairly uniform intermediate cotton, still showing, however, a few plants approaching the parents in character of growth. The cross was made about 1890.

Plants usually semicluster in habit of growth, with 1 to 3 long limbs and with fruiting branches shortly and irregularly jointed. Bolls large, rounded; lint of medium length, percentage good, seeds large, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray in color.

Like Cook's Improved, to which it is related through its parent Dickson, Culpepper is liable to injury from anthracnose or boll-rot.

Bolls per pound, 50; seeds per pound, 3,380; average length of lint, 22.5 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.1.

Cummings. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 20.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140.

Developed by Bartow Cummings, Strand, Ala. Plants not uniform, open and long branched or a few semiclustered in habit of growth, bolls medium to large, lint of medium length, seeds large, fuzzy, gray or greenish gray in color.

Bolls per pound, 68; seeds per pound, 3,000; average length of lint, 1 inch; strength of single fibers, 6.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.6.

Dalkeith, or Dalkeith Eureka. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Pulaski County.

Alabama Bulletins 40, 52, 107. Louisiana Bulletins 29, 35. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

See Keno.

Daniel Big-Boll.

A local variety reported from Early County, Ga. Not tested.

Davis. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Reported from Denton and Grayson counties, Tex. A large-boll variety with good stormproof qualities, very similar to Texas Stormproof. It was developed by W. A. Davis, of Bells, Tex.

Plant large and vigorous, leaves large, fruiting branches fairly short jointed, drooping, bolls usually hanging downward, lint of good length, seeds large, fuzzy, grayish white.

Bolls per pound, 54; seeds per pound, 3,200; average length of lint, 1 inch; strength of single fibers, 6.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.

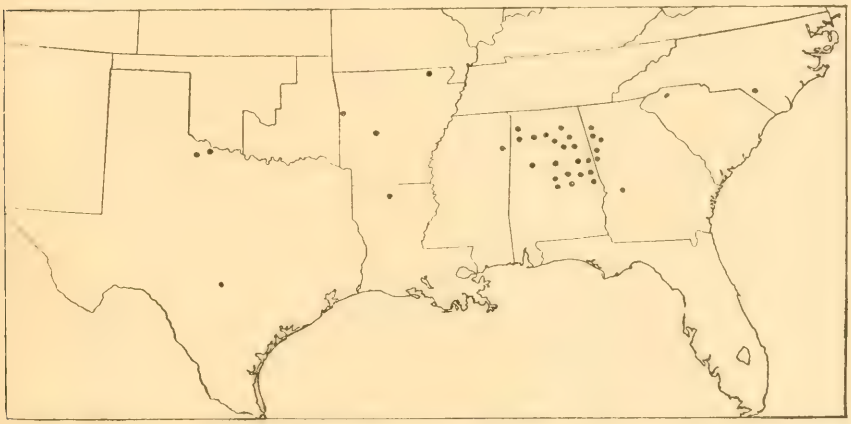

FIG. 20.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Cummings cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Davis Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Florida: Taylor County.

Mississippi: Bolivar and Tallahatchie counties.

Tennessee: Haywood and Shelby counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Mississippi Bulletins 79, 84; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports.

Developed by the Davis Brothers, Bailey, Shelby County, Tenn. Tested by the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, 1901, where it yielded 28.6 per cent of lint which was 1¼ inches in length.

Dean, or Deane. PETERKIN GROUP.

South Carolina Bulletin 2; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Report of the Patent Office for 1853.

An old variety not now in cultivation.

Dearing. PETERKIN GROUP.

(Also known as Dearing Small-Boll and Dearing Small-Seed.)

Alabama: Marion County.

Arkansas: Union County.

Georgia: Morgan and Newton counties.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 89, 101, 107, 140. Arkansas Bulletin 18. Georgia Bulletins 24, 27, 31. Louisiana Bulletins 26, 27, old series; 8, 62, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 62; Fourth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety, formerly more widely grown, developed about 1870 by J. J. Dearing, of Covington, Ga. When pure, this variety resembled Peterkin and yielded a high percentage of lint, but as now grown it is nondescript in character.

Diamond.

Alabama Bulletin 140. South Carolina Bulletin 2; Second Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety not now in cultivation.

Dickson Improved. CLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Dickson Cluster and Dixon.)

Distribution: See map, figure 21.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 40, 56, 76, 89, 107, 138, 140; Report for 1881–82. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletin 22; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports. Georgia Bulle-

FIG. 21.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Dickson Improved cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

tins 11, 16, 20, 27, 31, 43. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 47, new series; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Annual Reports. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; 18, 42, 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Developed about the year 1858 by David Dickson, of Oxford, Ga. It was formerly a very popular variety and is still grown in nearly all parts of the cotton belt, though less extensively every year, perhaps on account of its liability to injury from anthracnose and to the growing aversion to cluster cottons.

Plants early maturing, of the strict cluster type, with 1 to 3 long limbs, the fruiting branches reduced to spurs by shortening of the internode, thus throwing the nodes or joints very close together, spurs 2 to 6 inches long, usually longer in the middle of the stalk than at the bottom or top, leaves very large, bolls clustered, small, rounded in shape, lint of medium length, seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 105; seeds per pound, 5,670; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 29 to 32.

Dillard.

A local variety formerly grown quite extensively in Laurens County, Ga. Not tested.

Dillon. CLUSTER GROUP.

Farmers' Bulletin 333, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A wilt-resistant variety developed by careful breeding under the direction of W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture, from selections from Jackson Limbless made in 1900 at Dillon, S. C.

Like all cluster varieties, difficult to pick free from trash, but, owing to its resistance to wilt, its stormproof character, and its productiveness, it is becoming popular on wilt-infected soils in the coastal-plain belt from North Carolina to Alabama.

Plant tall, erect, wilt resistant, often with one or two large ascending branches from the base, fruiting limbs reduced to short spurs crowding the short-stemmed bolls into clusters; seeds small, covered with close brownish green fuzz.

Bolls per pound, 94; seeds per pound, 5,320; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); per cent of lint, 37.

Dixie. PETERKIN GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Farmers' Bulletin 333. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A wilt-resistant variety developed from a selection made at Troy, Ala., in 1902, and bred by the progeny-row method under the direction of W. A. Orton, of the Department of Agriculture. The primary object in the development of this variety was to secure plants resistant to cotton wilt. The selection has been continued until a variety not only resistant to wilt but productive and of uniform type has been secured.

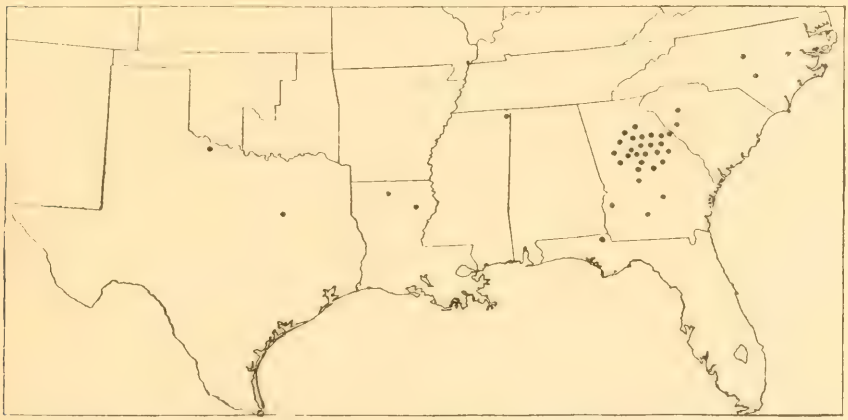

FIG. 22.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Dongola, or Gondola, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Plant nearly of Peterkin type, pyramidal, with large basal limbs and long, slender, fruiting branches, leaves medium sized, bolls medium, seeds small, variable in color but typically covered with greenish brown fuzz.

Bolls per pound, 73; seeds per pound, 4,100; average length of lint, 25 mm. (1 inch), varying from 20 to 27 mm.; per cent of lint, 36.

Dixie Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Hempstead County.

Mississippi: Holmes County.

North Carolina: Granville County.

Introduced by Humphreys, Godwin & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., in 1907. Not tested.

Dixon. CLUSTER GROUP.

See Dickson Improved.

Dongola, or Gondola. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 22.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletins 59, 66.

Said to have been originated by a Mr. Dongola, of Texas, but selected and developed by B. F. Malabar, of Waynesboro, Ga. A popular variety in central Georgia, but hardly known outside of the State.

Plant of the big-boll type, stocky and vigorous in growth with a tendency toward the semicluster habit; bolls large, rounded, with a short point; lint of good length; seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1907. The percentage of lint is usually 2 per cent higher than shown in this test:

Bolls per pound, 57; seeds per pound, 3,025; average length of lint, 25.3 mm. (1 inch), varying from 23 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.2.

Dooley's Improved.

Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50.

Not now grown.

Double-Header. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Bartow, Clinch, Jasper, and Putnam counties.

Oklahoma: Creek Nation.

Missouri: Taney County.

Texas: Erath and Jones counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 75.

Developed by R. H. Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Monticello, Ga. Mr. Smith states that this cotton is the result of seven years' selection from a green and white seed cotton. It is probably a strain of Russell, but bears some resemblance to Mask's Green-Leaf.

Plants rather tall and with a tendency toward the semicluster habit of growth; limbs 1 to 2, heavy; branches somewhat semiclustered; leaves large, remaining green late in the season; bolls large with thick hulls, thus retaining the Russell character of partial immunity to insect depredations; percentage of lint medium to low; seeds large, fuzzy, green or gray.

Bolls per pound, 54; seeds per pound, 3,310; average length of lint, 23.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.3.

Doughty. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Doughty's Improved, Doughty's Extra-Long-Staple.)

Georgia: Jefferson County.

Louisiana: Concordia Parish.

Mississippi: Hinds County.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 130, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports. Georgia Bulletin 35. Louisiana Bulletins 62, 71. Mississippi Bulletin 79; Twelfth Annual Report. South Carolina Bulletin 120. Texas Bulletin 50.

Originator unknown. Doughty was formerly grown quite extensively but has become so badly mixed with short-staple cotton that it can barely be classed as a "quarter" cotton. It was tested in 1901 by the Mississippi experiment station, when the lint measured 1½ inches, the percentage, however, being very low.

Plants of medium height, rather slender and somewhat semiclustered in habit of growth, leaves of medium size, bolls rather small, pointed, lint quite soft and silky, percentage low, seeds fuzzy, gray or greenish gray.

The following measurements were obtained from a fairly pure sample grown at the Louisiana (Baton Rouge) Experiment Station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 79; seeds per pound, 4,100; average length of lint, 30.9 mm. ($1\frac{7}{32}$ inches), varying from 27 to 35 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 28.9.

Dozier Improved. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

Developed by M. D. Dozier, Camden, N. C., who states that it is an early, short-jointed cotton. Plant similar to King, or Sugar-Loaf.

Bolls per pound, 73; seeds per pound, 4,175; average length of lint, 23.2 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.1.

Drake. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Drake's Cluster.)

Distribution: See map, figure 23.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 130, 140. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62, 79; Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fifteenth Annual Reports. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. South Carolina Bulletins 18, 42, 120. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A strictly semicluster, early variety originated by R. W. Drake, Laneville, Ala., and like many in this group liable to injury from anthracnose.

Plant pyramidal in shape, with one or more limbs, bearing rather short fruiting branches with short and irregular joints, leaves medium in size, bolls medium to large, seeds rather small, fuzzy.

Bolls per pound, 81; seeds per pound, 4,490; average length of lint, 22.9 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.9.

FIG. 23.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Drake cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Drake's Defiance. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as World's Wonder.)

Georgia: Fayette and Meriwether counties.

North Carolina: Scotland County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 75.

A highly advertised variety recently introduced by Drake Brothers, Philomath, Ga., and by Humphreys, Godwin & Co., Memphis, Tenn., the latter firm selling the seed under the trade name of "World's Wonder" and claiming it to be a new species, etc. It resembles other medium-boll, semicluster varieties and, like them, is prolific when grown on rich, well-cultivated soils, showing little or no tendency to become "weedy" in growth. The size of bolls in 1907 ranged from 66 per pound at Baton Rouge, La., to 84 at College Station, Tex.; the per cent of lint, from 29.4 at College Station, Tex., to 34.3 at Auburn, Ala.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample picked on Mr. Drake's farm, in Philomath, Ga.

Bolls per pound, 63; seeds per pound, 4,100; average length of lint, 23.6 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.7.

Duncan. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Duncan's Mammoth and Duncan's Mammoth Big-Boll Prolific.)

Alabama: Cleburne, Marshall, Perry, and Talladega counties.

Arkansas: Independence, Phillips, and Saline counties.

Georgia: Carroll, Paulding, and Webster counties.

Mississippi: Carroll, De Soto, Itawamba, Simpson, and Yalobusha counties.

North Carolina: Mecklenburg and Rutherford counties.

South Carolina: Aiken, Anderson, Florence, Laurens, Marlboro, Oconee, and Orangeburg counties.

Tennessee: Shelby County.

Texas: Baylor and Howard counties.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 89, 107, 140. Arkansas Third Annual Report. Georgia Bulletins 20, 24, 27, 31, 35. Mississippi Bulletins 62, 83; Third, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletin 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

This was quite a popular variety about fifteen years ago and is still grown to some extent, but the seed has become badly mixed and the bolls are almost too small to be included in the big-boll group.

Bolls per pound, 68; seeds per pound, 3,050; average length of lint, 26 mm. ($1\frac{1}{32}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.

Dunlap's Stormproof. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Arkansas: Drew County.

Georgia Bulletin 79.

A selection from Banny Brown made by B. Z. Dunlap, Wilmar, Ark. Plant large and vigorous, limbs 1 to 3, heavy; fruiting branches long jointed; leaves large and dark green; bolls large, 65 per cent 5-locked; seeds large, fuzzy, gray or greenish gray.

The following measurements were made from a sample grown at the Georgia station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 66; seeds per pound, 3,950; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.5.

Dunn's Pet.

A local variety from Dallas County, Ark. Not tested.

Durham [R. L.]. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Oconee County.

A strain of Truitt selected for larger bolls and stormproof characters by R. L. Durham, Farmington, Ga.

Plant open or somewhat semiclustered in habit of growth, with 1 to 3 heavy, strong limbs and fruiting branches fairly short jointed; bolls large to very large; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 48; seeds per pound, 3,125; average length of lint, 23.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.3.

Durham [S. L.]. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Harris County.

Georgia Bulletin 79.

Developed about 1902 by S. L. Durham, of Chipley, Ga., from a mixture of Russell and Christopher.

Plants large and vigorous with a tendency toward the semicluster habit, limbs strong, fruiting branches rather short and irregularly jointed, leaves large and dark green; bolls large, 30 per cent 5-locked; seeds large, fuzzy, grayish brown.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown at the Georgia station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 62; seeds per pound, 3,360; average length of lint, 22.9 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.7.

Early Carolina. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Extra-Early Carolina and Carolina Pride.)

Alabama Bulletin 140. Louisiana Bulletins 22, 27, old series; 8, 16, 28, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 62; Third, Fourth, and Eighth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Early Gayosa.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

A synonym of Gayosa Prolific.

Early Green.

A local variety reported from Tyrrell County, N. C. Not tested.

Early Mammoth.

Reported only from Dekalb County, Ala. Not tested.

Early May.

Reported only from Cleveland County, Ark. Not tested.

Early Sugar-Loaf. EARLY GROUP.

See Sugar-Loaf.

Eason Beauty. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama: Marion County.

Texas: Hardin County.

A long-staple cotton said to have been originated in Cobb County, Ga.

Plant tall and slender; limbs 1 to 3; fruiting branches slender, of medium length, with little or no tendency toward the semicluster habit; leaves medium in size; bolls small; lint fine and silky, of good length; seeds fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 85; seeds per pound, 4,075; average length of lint, 35 mm. ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 3.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 29.

East.

Louisiana Bulletins 26, old series; 8, 16, new series. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety tested by the Louisiana station in 1889 and said to have been originated by a Mr. East, of Slaughter, La. Not now grown.

Easterling.

A local variety formerly grown to some extent in Nevada County, Ark. Not tested.

Eclipse.

Alabama: Logan and Marion counties.

Arkansas: Sharp County.

Florida: Madison County.

Georgia: Banks, Bryan, and Butler counties.

Louisiana: Ouachita Parish.

Mississippi: Amite County.

North Carolina: Anson, Harnett, Moore, and Stanley counties.

South Carolina: Florence and Lexington counties.

Tennessee: Chester county.

Texas: Jack County.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Tested by the Alabama station in 1902 and stated to have all the characteristics of a long-staple cotton except length of lint. As grown at the Louisiana station (Baton Rouge) in 1907, Eclipse was a very uniform, early-maturing, and prolific variety yielding short lint. The measurements of this cotton are as follows:

Bolls per pound, 90; seeds per pound, 4,530; average length of lint, 22.6 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 25 mm.; per cent of lint, 33.5.

Edgewood.

North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

Tested by the North Carolina State Board of Agriculture in 1905. Perhaps a misprint for Edgeworth.

Edgeworth.

North Carolina: Gaston County.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletin 52. Mississippi Bulletins 84, 88, 98; Seventeenth Annual Report.

Developed by J. C. Little, of Louisville, Ga. A variety related to the Peterkin group but lacking in uniformity. Plants both open and semicluster in habit of growth; seeds fuzzy, gray or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 71; seeds per pound, 3,660; average length of lint, 23.2 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.3.

Edson. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A strain of Eudaly, selected for earliness by A. W. Edson, formerly of the Department of Agriculture, but unfortunately not perfected at the time of his death. It has recently been introduced into the weevil regions of Texas and is early in season, being but a few days later than King, but is not as perfectly stormproof as Rowden.

Plants large-growing and vigorous, fruiting branches fairly short jointed; leaves medium to large in size; bolls medium to large, lint of fair length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray in color.

Bolls per pound, 65; seeds per pound, 3,540; average length of lint, 22.9 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; per cent of lint, 33.3.

Edwards. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Delta and Lamar counties.

Originator not known. A large-boll cotton said to be some ten days later than Rowden and to yield 33⅓ per cent of strong lint about 1 inch in length. It was taken to Texas from North Carolina.

Edwards. EARLY GROUP.

A short-staple cotton formerly grown in Holmes County, Miss. It is said to have been very early in maturity, yielding 33.3 per cent of lint. The seeds were small and nearly naked. Not now grown.

Edward's Improved.

Georgia Bulletin 43.

Not now grown. It was developed by T. J. Edwards, Hampton, Ga.

Eldorado. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas Bulletin 58.

A variety distributed by the Department of Agriculture in 1900. It was tested by the Arkansas station, at Newport, Ark., in 1898, and promised well but did not become popular and soon disappeared from cultivation.

Ellerbe.

(Also known as Ellerbe's Choice, Ellerbe's Big-Stalk, and Ellerbe's Prolific.)

Georgia Bulletins 24, 27, 31.

Not now grown. C. A. Ellerbe, Hagood, S. C., was the originator. This cotton, under the above names, was tested by the Georgia station in 1893–94, and the following measurements given:

Ellerbe's Big-Stalk: Bolls per pound, 75 to 80; per cent of lint, 33.9. Ellerbe's Choice: Bolls per pound, 73 to 77; per cent of lint, 32.2. Ellerbe's Prolific: Bolls per pound, 74 to 80; per cent of lint, 32.6.

Ellis. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 43, 47.

A large-boll cotton formerly grown in Georgia and said to be identical with Culpepper. Originated by J. B. Ellis, Palalto, Ga.

Ellison's Select.

South Carolina Bulletin 120.

Tested by the South Carolina station in 1905. Not reported in 1907.

Ellsworth.

Alabama Bulletins 13, 16, 107. Louisiana Bulletins 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 22, new series. Mississippi Bulletin 18; Second and Fourth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety, not now grown, tested by several experiment stations about eighteen years ago. The originator was W. N. Ellsworth, Wallace, N. C.

Ethridge Small-Seed.

Louisiana Bulletins 8, 16, 21, 29. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. It was originated by W. B. Ethridge, of Dounsville, La.

Eudaly. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Hamilton County.

A strain of Myers developed by selection by G. W. Eudaly, Olin, Tex. Not tested.

Eureka. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Ashley County.

Mississippi: Yazoo County.

Tennessee: Dyer County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Louisiana Bulletins 16, 21, 29. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, 18, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

See Keno.

Excelsior. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 24.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 107, 140. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Georgia Bulletins 43, 56, 59. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29, 62, 71. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 62, 84, 87, 98; Second, Third, Fourth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Annual Reports. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, 42, 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1903. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

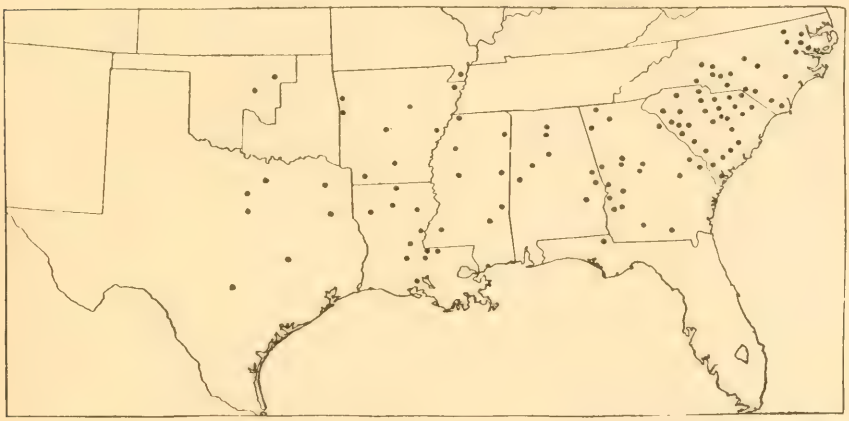

FIG. 24.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Excelsior cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

A strain of Peterkin, sold by C. F. Moore, Excelsior Seed Farm, Bennettsville, S. C. The variety seems to be distinct from Peterkin only in its low percentage of lint.

A sample grown at the Louisiana Experiment Station in 1907 and tested by the Department of Agriculture yielded 31.8 per cent of lint. A sample grown at the Texas station the same season yielded 33 per cent.

Excelsior [Ezell].

Mississippi Bulletin 18.

Originated by C. R. Ezell, at Eatonton, Ga. Not now grown.

Ezelle's Surprise. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Developed by C. R. Ezelle, Willard, Ga. A sample obtained from the originator tested as follows:

Bolls per pound, 50½; seeds per pound, 3,175; average length of lint, 23.6 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.3.

Farm View Green-Seed. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A strain of Russell developed by W. D. Osborn, Goldville, Ala. Percentage of lint somewhat higher than Russell, seeds large, fuzzy, green.

Bolls per pound, 52; seeds per pound, 3,450; average length of lint, 23.4 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.4.

Farmer's Relief.

A local variety reported only from Greene County, Ark. Not tested.

Farrar Forked-Leaf.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

See Okra.

Featherstone. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Monroe County.

North Carolina: Cleveland and Lincoln counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

An old variety. In North Carolina it is said to be a big-boll, white-seed variety with long branches. It was very popular until Russell and Truitt were introduced but has given place to these varieties. It is stated that in Monroe County, Ga., it is similar to Dickson Cluster. As tested by the Alabama station it was a large-boll cotton.

Felder Little-Seed. PETERKIN GROUP.

Reported only from Lee County, Ga.

Ferguson, or Furguson.

Mississippi: Claiborne and Warren counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Developed by James Ferguson, formerly of Warren County, Miss. Not tested.

Ferrell's Prolific.

Mississippi Bulletin 62; Second, Eighth, and Fourteenth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Fields.

Reported only from Cooke County, Tex. Not tested.

Finch's Improved.

A local variety grown in Nash County, N. C. Not tested.

Five-In-Hand. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported only from Gonzales County, Tex. Not tested.

Flemming. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama: Dallas County.

Arkansas: Lafayette County.

North Carolina: Anson and Granville counties.

Texas: Hill and Red River counties.

Developed by Mordecai Flemming, Clarksville, Red River County, Tex. A long-staple cotton resembling Boozer but with larger bolls.

Bolls per pound, 66; seeds per pound, 3,200; average length of lint, 28 mm. ($1\frac{3}{32}$ inches), varying from 22 to 32 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 29.

Floradora. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 25.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 24, 66, 79. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

This variety, which was probably Allen Long-Staple to begin with, was taken from the Mississippi Delta region to Barnwell, S. C., by a cotton buyer named Coffin. It was grown by Mrs. W. Gilmore Simms, of Barnwell, and has been sold for several years as Simms Long-Staple. L. A. Stoney, of Allendale, Barnwell County, recognized the value of Simms cotton, and under the new name, Floradora, he has successfully introduced it into cultivation throughout the cotton belt. In order to increase the size of boll and length of staple Mr. Stoney has mixed big-boll and Allen Long-Staple seed with the Simms or Floradora seed and it has to some extent lost its identity. At Baton Rouge, in 1907, the bolls were large, 60 per pound, but the lint was less than an inch in length. At the Georgia station, on the other hand, the bolls were small, 91 per pound, and the lint measured $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches and was fine and silky.

A sample obtained at the Alabama station was intermediate and the measurements were as follows:

Bolls per pound, 80; seeds per pound, 3,900; average length of lint, 27.7 mm. ($1\frac{3}{32}$ inches), varying from 25 to 30 mm.; strength of single fibers, 4.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.5

Forty-Boll.

A local variety grown in Catawba County, N. C.

Foster. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana Bulletin 28.

Tested by the Louisiana Experiment Station in 1893. A poor yield was reported. Not now grown.

Franklin. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A late, long-jointed cotton formerly grown extensively in Chilton County, Ala., but now replaced by Russell.

Fuller's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Jackson and Walton counties.

A local variety developed by G. W. Fuller, of Winder, Ga. Not tested.

FIG. 25.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Floradora cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Gardner. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported only from St. Clair County, Ala. Not tested.

Garrard. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Garrard's Improved Prolific.)

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletin 63. Mississippi Bulletin 84; Seventeenth Annual Report.

Developed from the Dickson and New Era cottons by P. R. and W. T. Garrard, Nona, Ga.

Plants of medium height, limbs usually 2 in number, light; branches slender, short jointed, with little or no tendency to semicluster; leaves medium to small; bolls small; lint rather short; seeds small, covered with a short, brownish gray fuzz. The following measurements were obtained from samples grown in Waco, Tex., and Timmonsville, S. C.

Bolls per pound, 89; seeds per pound, 4,300; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 7.1 gms.; per cent of lint, Texas 37, South Carolina 34.

Gatlin, or Gatlin's Improved.

A local variety grown in Jasper and Wayne counties, Miss. Not tested.

Gayoso Prolific. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Early Gayoso and Green's Gayoso.)

Alabama Bulletin 140. Mississippi Bulletins 83, 84, 88; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports.

Reported only from Jefferson County, Miss. A local variety developed by James P. and R. A. Green, Gayoso Plantation, Church Hill, Miss. It is claimed by the originators that this cotton is very prolific, the lint of superior length and strength, and the seeds smaller than those of any other variety on the market. A sample sent by the originators measured as follows:

Bolls per pound, 82½; seeds per pound, 4,750; average length of lint, 24.4 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.9.

Geohagan. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Reported from Catahoula Parish, La. It is said to have been brought from Mississippi by a Mr. Geohagan.

Georgia Big-Boll.

Reported from Comal, Tex. Not tested.

Georgia Breakdown.

Louisiana: East Feliciana Parish.

Originator unknown. It is said to have been introduced into Louisiana about eighteen years ago from Dekalb County, Ga. It was at that time a strain of Peterkin cotton, but has become mixed with long-staple varieties and now does not belong to any particular group.

Plants slender in growth, with 1 to 3 light limbs and long, slender fruiting branches. The fruiting branches often fork at about half their length, one fork becoming a sterile limb, the other remaining a fruiting branch; leaves rather small; bolls small and numerous, the majority 4-locked; lint of medium length; seeds covered with a sparse, short fuzz, grayish brown.

Bolls per pound, 87; seeds per pound, 5,040; average length of lint, 28 mm. ($1\frac{3}{32}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 7.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Georgia King.

Reported from Crockett and Dyer counties, Tenn. Not tested.

Georgia Long-Lint.

Reported from Bradley, Tenn. Not tested.

Georgia Prolific.

Arkansas Third Annual Report. Mississippi Second and Third Annual Reports. South Carolina Second Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Reported from Bibb County, Ga., Saline County, Ark., and Williamson County, Tex. Not tested.

Georgia Standard.

Georgia Bulletin 35.

Not now grown. Tested a number of years ago by the Georgia station.

Georgia's Best. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia Bulletin 79.

A variety tested by the Georgia Experiment Station in 1907. Closely related to Cook's Improved. Plants semicluster in habit; bolls medium to large, 57 per cent 5-locked; lint short, percentage high; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 67½; seeds per pound, 4,280, average length of lint, 20.7 mm. ($\frac{13}{16}$ inch), varying from 17 to 23 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.6 gms., per cent of lint, 39.7.

Gholson. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

See Golson.

Gibson. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Denton, Henderson, Kaufman, Rockwell, and Van Zandt counties.

A strain of stormproof cotton, very similar to Rowden, developed at Stone Point, Tex., by B. F. Gibson, now of Duncan, Okla.

Gilbert Lamb's-Wool.

Georgia Bulletin 35. Texas Bulletin 50.

Originated by J. M. Gilbert, Washington, Ga. Not now grown.

Gilcrease. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Lauderdale County, Miss. Not tested.

Globe.

Formerly grown in Carroll County, Ga. Not now in cultivation.

Gold-Band.

A local variety grown in Edgefield County, S. C. Not tested.

Gold-Dust. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 34, 40, 56, 107, 140. Louisiana Bulletin 62. South Carolina Bulletin 18; Second Annual Report. Texas Bulletin 40. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

See Tennessee Green-Seed.

Gold-Leaf. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A local variety grown in Oglethorpe County, Ga., introduced more than twenty years ago and now badly mixed with other varieties. The leaves turn a golden green late in the season; plant large, branches medium to long jointed; bolls large, about 40 to the pound; per cent of lint, about 33.

Gold-Standard. PETERKIN GROUP.

Texas: Comanche, Erath, and Hood counties.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletin 79.

A strain of Texas Wood or Peterkin developed by C. F. Moore, Excelsior Seed Farm, Bennettsville, S. C. Plants similar to Peterkin, except that there is a small proportion of semiclustered plants; bolls small, 48 per cent 5-locked; lint of medium length; seeds small, mostly fuzzy, brown or yellowish brown, some entirely smooth and black.

The following measurements were taken from a sample grown at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 92; seeds per pound, 5,380, average length of lint, 22.3 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 20 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 39.6.

Golden Prolific. PETERKIN GROUP.

Reported only from Dallas County, Ark. The percentage of lint is stated to be 36, the bolls small, cotton hard to pick, but a drought-resistant variety. Not tested.

Golson. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Phillips County.

Georgia: Oglethorpe County.

South Carolina: Clarendon County.

Texas: Fayette and Harrison counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140 (as Gholson). Georgia Bulletin 59.

A strain of Allen Long-Staple developed by L. K. Golson, Fort Deposit, Ala. Plants tall and slender, with a much less semicluster habit of growth than Allen, otherwise very similar to it. Bolls small; lint very fine and silky and strong for a long-staple cotton; percentage rather low; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 99; seeds per pound, 3,986; average length of lint, 34 mm. ($1\frac{11}{32}$ inches), varying from 32 to 36 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 27.1.

Gondola.

See Dongola.

Goose-Egg. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Etowah and Madison counties, Ala. Not tested.

Graves.

Reported from Lonoke, Ark., Franklin, La., and Hinds, Miss. Not tested.

Grayson. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Louisiana Bulletins 27, old series; 8, 16, new series.

Not now grown. Originated by W. B. Grayson, of Grayson, Ala.

Green-Seed.

See Tennessee Green-Seed.

Greer's Early. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Greer's Improved, Greer's King, and Grier.)

Alabama: Calhoun County.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 59, 63, 66, 70.

A strain of King selected for earliness by L. F. Greer, of Choccolocco, Ala. Plant similar to King. Bolls small to medium in size, 3 to 5 locked; seeds small, covered with short fuzz, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 73½; seeds per pound, 4,160; average length of lint, 24.2 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.3.

FIG. 26.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Griffin cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Gregg's Improved. PETERKIN GROUP.

South Carolina: Florence County.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Developed by selection from Gold-Standard by S. A. Gregg, Florence, S. C. Bolls medium in size; percentage of lint usually good.

Bolls per pound, 72; seeds per pound, 3,400; average length of lint, 24.2 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 32 to 38.

Griffin. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Griffin Improved and Griffin Drought-Proof.)

Distribution: See map, figure 26.

Alabama Bulletins 89, 101, 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 35, 52. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 26, old series; 71 new series. Mississippi Bulletins 79, 83, 87, 88, 98. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual reports. Texas Bulletin 50. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1903. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A large-boll cotton originated by John Griffin at Refuge Plantation, near Greenville, Miss. The work of selection was begun in 1867 and was kept up until Mr. Griffin's death. His son, M. L. Griffin, of Greenville, Miss., has continued to improve the variety. Plant large and vigorous, with 1 to 3 limbs and medium-jointed fruiting

branches, bolls large, lint long and silky but often weak, seeds of medium size, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 62; seeds per pound, 4,000; average length of lint, 35.6 mm. ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inches), varying from 33 to 38 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 29.7.

Grubbs Cluster. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Texas: Marion County.

Originator unknown. A variety bearing bolls of medium size, rounded in shape; per cent of lint about 36.

Gunn. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Louisiana Bulletins 22, 28. Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Originated by C. L. Gunn, Temple, Miss. Not now grown.

Gypsy. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Jenkins County.

A local strain of Peterkin which is said to yield nearly 40 per cent of lint. Originator unknown.

Hackberry. EARLY GROUP.

Texas: Lynn County.

A local variety, probably a strain of Sugar-Loaf, or King. Not tested.

Hagaman.

Alabama: Bullock, Calhoun, Dallas, Sumter, and Wilcox counties.

Arkansas: Miller County.

Georgia: Houston and Spalding counties.

Louisiana: Acadia, Avoyelles, East Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, West Baton Rouge, and West Feliciana parishes.

Mississippi: Amite, Pearl River, Pike, and Wilkinson counties.

South Carolina. Edgefield County.

Tennessee: Giles and Hardeman counties.

Texas: Austin, Lipscomb, Karnes, Mason, and Medina counties.

Alabama Bulletins 138, 140. Louisiana Bulletins 7, 17, 22, 28, 62, 71. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1905 and 1906.

Originated by Maj. F. V. D. Hagaman, Jackson, West Feliciana Parish, La., about 1877. Hagaman does not belong to any particular group, the lint being a little too short to be classed as a long-staple cotton.

Plant tall and pyramidal in shape, with 1 to 3 limbs and quite long, slender fruiting branches; joints of medium length, many plants having a tendency to put out small, sterile limbs alongside the fruiting branches, making the plant very leafy; leaves medium in size; bolls small, lint of good quality and length; seeds small, nearly smooth or sparsely fuzzy, with a tuft of brownish gray fuzz at one end.

Bolls per pound, 97; seeds per pound, 5,650; average length of lint, 27 mm. ($1\frac{1}{16}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 5.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.3.

Hale.

A local variety grown in Lee County, Arkansas. Not tested.

Hall. PETERKIN GROUP.

(Also known as Peek cotton.)

A local variety quite popular in parts of Macon and Schley counties, Ga. It is a strain of Peterkin obtained by J. E. Hall, of Macon County, from the Atlanta Exposition, in 1881, and was introduced by Mr. Hall and a neighbor, John L. Peek, also of Macon County.

Hall.

Texas: Fannin and Hunt counties.

A strain of Texas cotton developed near Honey Grove, Tex., by D. T. Hall, now of Gadsonia, Tex.

Haralson. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Bullock County.

Georgia: Banks County.

Louisiana: West Feliciana Parish.

North Carolina: Johnston County.

Oklahoma: Roger Mills County.

Texas: Johnson County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 52.

Developed by H. C. Haralson, Social Circle, Ga. A large-boll cotton, quite similar to Dongola and probably derived from it. About 75 per cent of the plants are semicluster in habit, the remainder long branched. Plants of the former type are rather dwarf and stocky in growth, with 1 to 3 stout limbs or often none, their place being taken by fruiting branches; joints medium in length; leaves large; bolls large, percentage of lint good; seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 51½; seeds per pound, 3,100; average length of lint, 23mm. (1 inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.

Hard-Shell. PETERKIN GROUP.

A cotton formerly grown in Henry County, Ala., and said to have been very resistant to blight and drought. It was taken to Alabama from one of the Eastern States by a Baptist minister before the war. Hard-Shell is the parent of Wood's Improved.

Hardin. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Hardin's Prolific.)

Alabama: Lee, Marion, and Morgan counties.

Arkansas: Lafayette County.

Georgia: Baldwin, Bullock, Calhoun, Douglas, Emanuel, Jefferson, Lincoln, Marion, Newton, Pike, Putnam, Taliaferro, and Wilkes counties.

Louisiana: Concordia Parish.

South Carolina: Anderson, Colleton, Kershaw, Richland, and Saluda counties.

Tennessee: Henry County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 79.

Developed by B. B. Hardin, Washington, Wilkes County, Ga. This variety has been the subject of extravagant claims as to prolificacy, though the claims are to some extent true when the cotton is grown on very rich soil, the semicluster habit preventing the plants from becoming too "weedy." On poor or moderately good soil Hardin yields only an average crop.

Plant medium in size, limbs 1 to 4, fruiting branches short, joints short and irregular; bolls often clustered to some extent, bolls medium to small, 33 per cent 5-locked; lint medium to short, percentage good; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample of Hardin grown at the Alabama station, at Auburn, Ala., in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 85½; seeds per pound, 4,720; average length of lint, 22.2 mm. (⅞ inch), varying from 19 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.1.

Hardwick. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia Bulletin 75.

See Corput's Find.

Harper Improved.

Reported only from Nash County, N. C. Not tested.

Harris. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi: Bolivar County.

A long-staple variety originally from Louisiana, developed by John and Lee Harris, of Beulah, Miss. Not tested.

Harris White-Seed.

Reported from Dunklin County, Mo. Not tested.

Hart's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia Bulletins 75, 79.

See Beat-All.

Harville. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

(Also known as Tabor Big-Boll.)

Distribution: See map, figure 27.

Originated by H. T. Harville, Brownwood, Tex. A very distinct cotton, developed from a single plant found in his field cotton by Mr. Harville some years ago. It is said to be from 10 to 14 days later than Rowden in maturity. Plant large and vigorous in growth, with 1 to 3 limbs and fairly long fruiting branches below, shortening above, making the plant cone-shaped; stem and branches bright red; leaves very large, with shallow lobes, light green, almost yellowish green in color; bolls large, the majority 5-locked; lint medium in length, percentage good; seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish gray in color.

Bolls per pound, 52; seeds per pound, 3,370; average length of lint, 21.8 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 20 to 23 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.

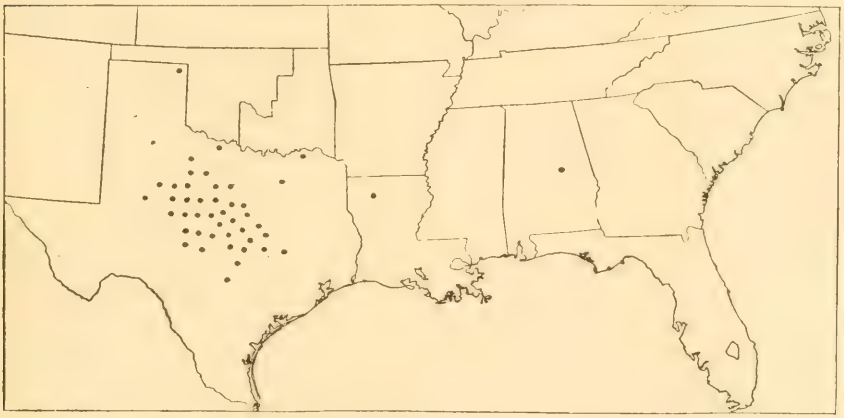

FIG. 27.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Harville cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Hastey's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Campbell, Clarke, Harris, Meriwether, and Polk counties.

North Carolina: Anson County.

Georgia Bulletin 75.

Developed by R. L. Hastey, Chipley, Ga. Plant rather tall, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches long with little or no tendency to semicluster, joints rather long, leaves large, bolls large, percentage of lint good, seeds medium to large, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 52; seeds per pound, 3,370; average length of lint, 23.2 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; average strength, 7.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.1.

Hasting's Mortgage Lifter.

See Mortgage Lifter.

Hasting's Sure-Crop.

See Sure-Crop.

Hawkins Improved. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Hawkins Extra-Prolific.)

Distribution: See map, figure 28.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 33, 34, 40, 52, 56, 65, 76, 89, 101, 107, 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14. Arkansas Bulletin 18; First, Second,

and Third Annual Reports. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20, 24, 43, 47. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 47, 62, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 84, 88, 98; Second, Third, Fourth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Annual Reports. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 42, 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1906. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A well-known and standard variety developed by W. B. Hawkins, Nona, Ga., from a mixture of New Era, Peerless, Dickson, Herlong, and some others. Plants fairly early in maturity, tall and pyramidal in shape, with 1 to 3 limbs, fruiting branches numerous, short, and irregularly jointed, bolls clustered to some extent, leaves medium in size, bolls rather small to medium in size, lint rather short, percentage good, seeds small, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 70; seeds per pound, 4,600; average length of lint, 22.6 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.4.

FIG. 28.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Hawkins Improved cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Hawkins Jumbo.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 16, 27, 31. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Annual Reports.

Developed from Hawkins Improved by W. B. Hawkins, Nona, Ga. Not reported in 1907 and probably not now grown.

Hayden. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Morehouse Parish, La. Originated by Geo. T. Hayden, Bastrop, La. Plant not seen, lint of medium length, seeds fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 58; seeds per pound, 3,660; average length of lint, 23.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.5.

Haymore. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Newton County, Ga. Originated by W. W. Haymore, Crawfordsville, Ga. Bolls medium to large, lint of good length, seeds of medium size, fuzzy, dark green or gray.

Bolls per pound, 67; seeds per pound, 3,800; average length of lint, 26 mm. ($1\frac{1}{32}$ inches), varying from 21 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.5.

Haywood. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Hempstead and Little River counties.

Developed by B. F. Haywood, Richmond, Ark. Quite similar to Allen Long-Staple. Plant tall, more or less semicluster in habit of growth, bolls small, lint fine

and silky, seeds of medium size, fuzzy, brownish gray in color. The following measurements were taken from a sample grown in Waco, Tex.:

Bolls per pound, 116; seeds per pound, 4,190; average length of lint, 33.9 mm. ($1\frac{11}{32}$ inches), varying from 29 to 37 mm.; per cent of lint, 25.7.

Heinze Improved.

Reported from Bartow County, Ga. Originator unknown.

Henderson Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported only from Denton County, Tex., and said to have been originated by C. Henderson, Pilot Point, Tex.

Herlong.

See Bancroft's Herlong.

Herndon, or Herndon Select. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Georgia: Elbert County.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 43, 47.

This variety is said to have been developed by J. A. Herndon, of Elberton, Ga. It was tested some years ago and was found to yield small bolls and seeds and a rather low percentage of lint.

Hiffley, or Hefley. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Brazos, Callahan, and Falls counties.

Developed by J. D. Hiffley, of Cameron, Tex. Not tested.

Hilliard. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A small-bolled cotton developed by W. A. Hilliard, Bowersville, Ga. Not now grown.

Hillis, or Hillis Green-Seed. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Clay and Rockwell counties.

Hillis is said to have been developed in Collin County, Tex., by selection from Rowden. It is an early, large-bolled cotton, yielding a good percentage of lint.

Hipp Improved.

(Also known as Hepp Improved.)

Georgia: Campbell and Meriwether counties.

Georgia Bulletin 75.

A local variety developed by T. A. Hipp, Forest, Ga., and tested by the Georgia station in 1906. As grown at the station this variety was not uniform, being a mixture of semiclustered and long-branched plants, bearing rather small bolls, mostly 4-locked. The following measurements were obtained:

Bolls per pound, 89; seeds per pound, 5,000; per cent of lint, 32.9.

Hodge. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

Not now grown. It is said to have been similar to King.

Hodges. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Not now grown. A long-staple variety which was tested several years ago by the Department of Agriculture. Bolls rather small, lint soft and fine, but very weak; seeds fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 84; seeds per pound, 3,475; average length of lint, 34 mm. ($1\frac{11}{32}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 2.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 25.

Hoelscher Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Falls County.

Originated by B. P. Hoelscher, Lott, Tex. Plant not seen, lint of medium length, seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, $50\frac{1}{2}$; seeds per pound, 3,400; average length of lint, 24.5 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 8.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.2.

Hogan.

Reports of the Patent Office for 1848 and 1850. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1866.

An old variety not now grown.

Holmes. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Blount and Talladega counties.

Georgia: Dekalb, Lowndes, and Meriwether counties.

Louisiana: Winn Parish.

Mississippi: Kemper and Noxubee counties.

Texas: Bexar, Comal, Duval, Fannin, Fayette, Gonzales, and Karnes counties.

Louisiana Bulletin 62.

Said to have been developed by John Holmes, a negro living in Winn Parish, La. Not tested.

Holmes. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Formerly grown in De Soto Parish, La. Lint soft and silky, 33 mm. ($1\frac{5}{16}$ inches) in length, seeds small, fuzzy, gray.

Howell. PETERKIN GROUP.

Louisiana Bulletin 17. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A local variety grown in Winn Parish, La., and said to have been introduced by Henry Howell, of Winfield, La. Not tested.

Hudson.

Reported from Rusk County, Tex. Not tested.

Huebner. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Austin, Falls, and Lavaca counties.

Originator unknown. An old variety, introduced about 1892, and probably a strain of Myers, which it greatly resembles. Not tested.

Humphrey's Dalkeith. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Texas Bulletin 50.

See Keno.

Hunnicutt. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Hunnicutt Choice and Hunnicutt Big-Boll.)

Alabama Bulletins 33, 34, 40, 56, 76, 89, 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 11, 16, 20, 24, 27, 31. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29. Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. A large-boll, late variety developed by J. B. Hunnicutt, of Athens, Ga.

Hunnicutt Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Sumter County.

A local variety developed by J. A. Hunnicutt, of Livingston, Ala.

Hurley Improved Gold-Dust.

Louisiana Bulletin 47.

Not now grown.

Hurley's Choice Long-Staple.

Louisiana Bulletin 62. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50.

Not now grown.

Hutchinson. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Hutchinson's Improved Prolific and Hutchinson's Stormproof Prolific.)

Alabama: Lee County.

Georgia: Coweta and Meriwether counties.

North Carolina: Mecklenburg County.

South Carolina: Beaufort County.

Tennessee: Gibson County.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 89, 101, 140. Georgia Bulletins 31, 35, 39, 56. Louisiana Bulletin 47. South Carolina Bulletins 42, 120.

Originated by J. N. Hutchinson, Salem, Ala. Formerly grown more extensively than at present. As tested by the experiment stations, Hutchinson yielded 55 to 60 bolls per pound, 3,100 to 3,500 seeds per pound, and 31 to 32 per cent of lint.

Immanuel. EARLY GROUP.

Reported from Sumter County, S. C. A small-boll, short-staple variety yielding about 34 per cent of lint. Not tested.

Imperial Big-Boll.

Tested by the Louisiana station at Baton Rouge in 1907. Classification uncertain, as the bolls are too small to be included in the big-boll group.

Bolls per pound, 81; seeds per pound, 3,870; average length of lint, 22.3 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 27 mm.; per cent of lint, 31.8.

Irene.

Reported from East Feliciana Parish, La.

See Peebles Choice, formerly known as Peebles Irene.

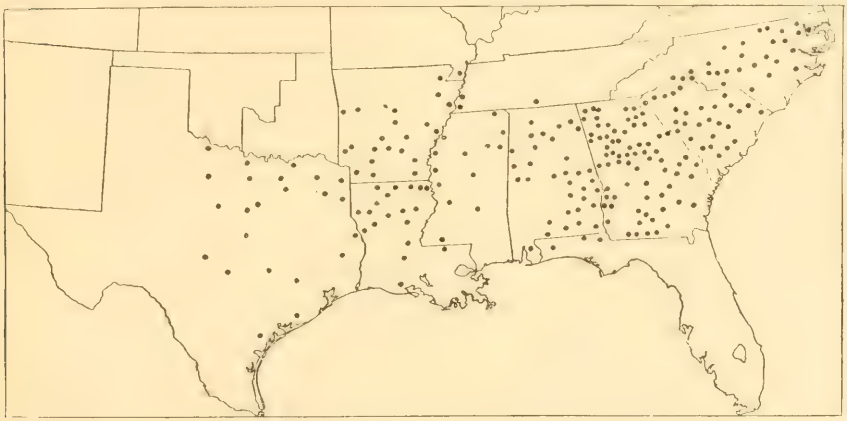

FIG. 29.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Jackson, or African Limbless, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Jackson, or African Limbless. CLUSTER GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 29.

Alabama Bulletins 101, 107, 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 39, 43, 47. Louisiana Bulletin 62. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 42, 120.

A closely clustered variety introduced in 1894 by T. W. Jackson, of Atlanta, Ga. Most extravagant claims were made for this variety and for a time seed was sold at a very high price. It was similar to Dickson and Welborn's Pet, but grew taller and the leaves were somewhat larger. It is rarely seen now in a pure state and is grown much less than formerly. Like other cluster cottons, Jackson is very prolific on rich soils where long-limb varieties are too "weedy" in growth.

Plant tall and slender, limbs 1 to 3; fruiting branches reduced to spurs from 1 to 6 inches long; leaves very large; bolls crowded together on the shortened branches, 4 to 5 locked, rounded in shape; lint of medium length; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, brownish gray; cotton very hard to pick free from trash.

Bolls per pound, 98; seeds per pound, 4,530; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.5.

Jackson Round-Boll. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

(Also known as Apple-Boll.)

Distribution: See map, figure 30.

Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1906.

Originated by James Jackson, Preston, Tex., from a single plant found in his field in 1897. Bolls round; burs without sharp points, easily picked but stormproof; plant large and vigorous, with 1 to 3 limbs; fruiting branches fairly short jointed; leaves large; bolls large, the majority 5-locked; lint of medium length; percentage good; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 533; seeds per pound, 3,380; average length of lint, 23 mm. (.9 inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.8.

Japan. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Texas Bulletin 40.

An old variety not now in cultivation.

Java.

This variety was formerly grown in White County, Ark. It is stated that Dr. J. J. Goodloe and E. H. Blankenship, of Rose Bud, Ark., introduced it in 1870.

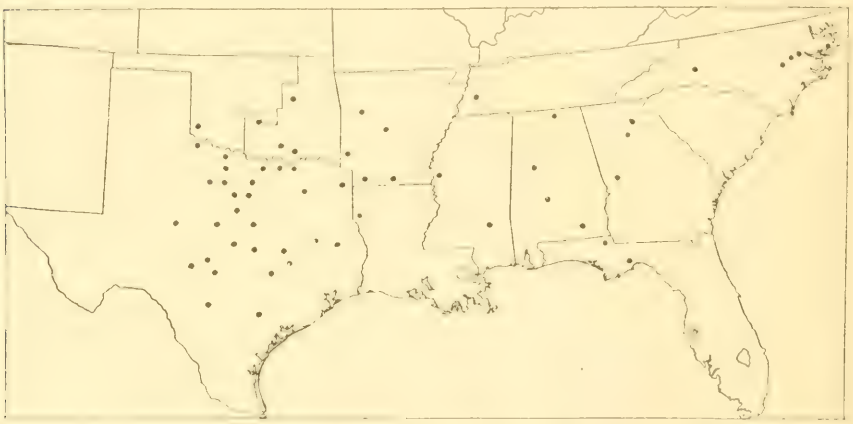

FIG. 30.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Jackson Round-Boll cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Jersey. PETERKIN GROUP.

(Also known as Jersey Little Brown-Seed.)

A strain of Peterkin grown in Jefferson Davis County, Miss., and said to yield 38 to 40 per cent of lint. Originator unknown. Not tested.

John Bull. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi Bulletin 88.

Formerly grown in Pike County, Miss. Tested in 1904 by the Mississippi station. Per cent of lint, 29.3; length, 1½ inches.

Johnson's Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Woodford, Okla., and probably the same as Harville. Not tested.

Johnson's Improved. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 31.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

A variety introduced by the Mark W. Johnson Seed Company, Atlanta, Ga. Plants not uniform, mostly semicluster in habit of growth, but with a considerable mixture of longer branched cotton; bolls small to medium in size, seeds fuzzy, brownish gray.

Jones Early. EARLY GROUP.

Texas: Bosque and Brazos counties.

This variety was developed many years ago by a Doctor Jones, of Bryan, Tex., from a mixture of Herlong and Bohemian. It was selected for earliness and percentage of lint. Doctor Jones is now dead, but his former neighbor, J. H. White, continued to improve the variety.

Plants of medium height, limbs 1 to 3; fruiting branches slender, short, but regularly jointed; leaves medium in size; bolls rather small to medium; percentage of lint good; seeds fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 79½; seeds per pound, 4,430; average length of lint, 25.1 mm. ($\frac{3}{3}\frac{1}{2}$ inch), varying from 23 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.

Jones Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 32.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 33, 40, 56, 76, 89, 101, 107, 130, 140; Report for 1881–82. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14. Arkansas Bulletin 18; First and Third Annual Reports. Georgia Bulletins 16, 20, 24, 27, 31, 35, 39, 43, 52, 56, 59, 63, 70. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, 62, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 62, 83, 87, 98; Third, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 40, 45, 50. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1903. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

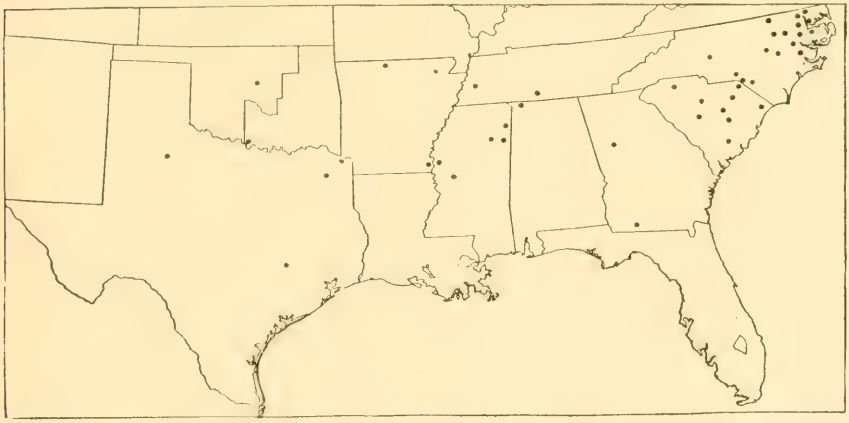

FIG. 31.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Johnson's Improved cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

J. F. Jones, of Hogansville, Ga., states that he obtained the seed of this variety from the field of J. S. Wyche, of Oakland, Ga., many years ago. Jones Improved is now slightly different from Wyche, the bolls being smaller and the plants earlier in maturity. It has become somewhat mixed with other varieties during the past few years.

Plants of medium height, stocky in growth, with 1 to 3, usually 2, stout limbs; fruiting branches 2 feet or more in length at base of stalk, 4 to 8 inches at the top; joints rather long, especially the first; leaves large; bolls large, the majority 5-locked; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 60; seeds per pound, 3,050; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.

Jones Wonderful. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Jones Long-Staple Prolific.)

Distribution: See map, figure 33.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 40, 52, 56, 76, 107, 140. Arkansas Bulletin 18. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20, 24, 27, 31. Louisiana Bulletin 16. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. South Carolina

Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. It was developed by J. H. Jones, Herndon, Ga. As tested by the experiment stations from ten to fifteen years ago, this variety was a long-staple cotton yielding lint 1⅛ to 1 5/16 inches in length; per cent, 28 to 30.

Joslin Improved.

A local variety grown in Delta County, Tex. Not tested.

Jowers, or Jowers Improved.

Alabama Bulletin 76; Report for 1881–82. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, new series. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Reported from Lee, Terrell, and Webster counties, Ga. Originated by W. P. Jowers, Preston, Ga. Jowers was tested twenty years ago by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 85; seeds per pound, 4,300; per cent of lint, 34.4.

FIG. 32.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Jones Improved cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Jumbo. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Montgomery County, Kans., and said to have been brought from Texas.

Keith. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 34, 40, 56, 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 11, 16. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A local variety not now grown. It is stated to have been an early-maturing cotton with short-jointed fruiting branches. Per cent of lint, 30 to 31; length of lint, 1 inch.

Kelly. CLUSTER GROUP.

Arkansas: Conway County.

North Carolina: Gaston and Pitt counties.

Louisiana Bulletins 22, 28. Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report.

A cluster cotton very similar to Dickson. It was developed by selection from Herlong, by S. E. Kelly, Appling, Ga.

Plant spire shaped, tall, with 1 to 3 limbs and very short fruiting branches, 4 to 8 inches long below, shortening to 1 to 2 inches at the top of the plant; leaves medium to large; bolls medium in size, rounded; seeds rather small, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 87; seeds per pound, 5,050; average length of lint, 20 mm. (25/32 inch); per cent of lint, 31.

Kemp. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Louisiana: Vernon Parish.

Originator unknown. Plant short branched, medium early in maturity; bolls medium in size, opening widely and allowing the cotton to waste badly during storms; seeds small, fuzzy, gray; per cent of lint, 33 to 35. Not tested.

Kemper County.

Mississippi Bulletin 62; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports.

A local variety from Moscow, Miss., tested by the Mississippi station in 1905. The length of lint is stated to be 1 inch, the per cent, 33.3.

Kenneth. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana Bulletins 21, 29.

A local variety from Monroe, La., tested by the Louisiana station in 1893. The percentage is given as 29.4.

Keno. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Keyno, Atkins, Adkin, Mand Adkin, Eureka, Colthorp, Colthorp Eureka, Dalkeith, Dalkeith Eureka, and Humphrey Eureka.)

Alabama: Chilton, Jefferson, Marion, and Tuscaloosa counties.

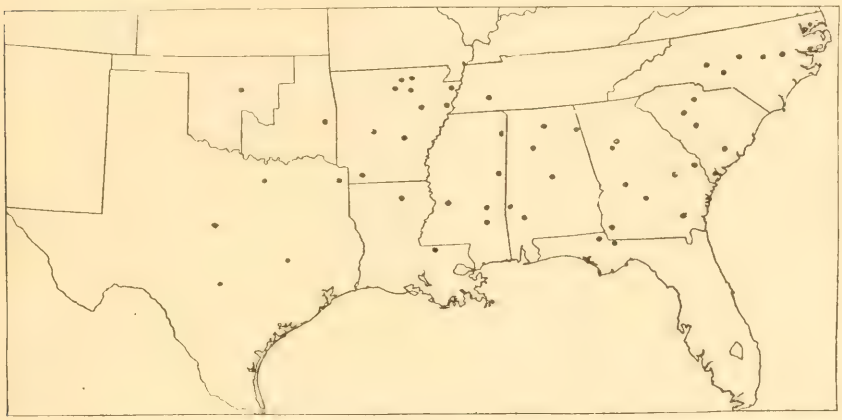

FIG. 33.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Jones Wonderful cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Arkansas: Chicot, Hempstead, Lafayette, Monroe, and Phillips counties.

Louisiana: Acadia, Concordia, East Carroll, Iberville, Madison, Pointe Coupee, Tensas, West Feliciana, and Winn parishes.

Mississippi: Grenada, Issaquena, Quitman, Tallahatchie, and Washington counties.

North Carolina: Chowan, Cleveland, Edgecombe, Jones, and Rutherford counties.

South Carolina: Lexington County.

Tennessee: Chester County.

Texas: Camp, Comanche, Hunt, and Liberty counties.

Alabama Bulletins 40, 52, 107, 140. Louisiana Bulletins 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, 18, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A "quarter" cotton originated many years ago by a negro, Mand Adkin, who was then living at Omega, La., and sold by him to A. S. Colthorp, Talla Bena, Madison Parish, La. Keno was originated by a three years' selection of the best plants in a 50-acre field of common cotton. Nothing has since been done to improve the variety, but the seed has been kept pure by Mr. Colthorp and other planters of Madison Parish.

Plant tall and slender, pyramidal, open in growth or in some soils semiclustered; limbs 0 to 3, coming out 6 to 8 inches from the ground; fruiting branches long, slender, and fairly short jointed; bolls rather small, pointed; lint soft, fine, and silky; seeds rather small, fuzzy, and gray in color, a small percentage smooth and black.

A sample grown by Mr. Colthorp in 1907 measured as follows:

Bolls per pound, 92; seeds per pound, 4,220; average length of lint, 29.5 mm. ($1\frac{5}{32}$ inches), varying from 27 to 32 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 28.3.

Kikoka, or Kioka. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Houston and Pulaski counties.

Georgia Bulletin 75.

Developed by W. B. Sparks, of Macon, Ga. Plant rather tall and slender in growth, limbs 1 to 3; fruiting branches long and slender, joints of medium length; bolls small to medium in size; percentage of lint high, from 38 to 39.

Kimble. PETERKIN GROUP.

A local variety formerly grown in Webster Parish, La.

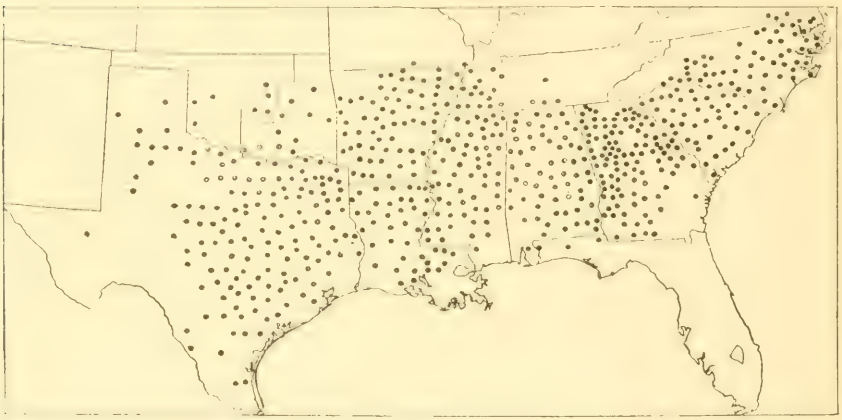

FIG. 34.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of King, or King's Improved, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

King, or King's Improved. EARLY GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 34.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 22, 33, 34, 40, 56, 76, 101, 107, 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14, 22, 23. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Alabama (Wetumpka) First Annual Report. Georgia Bulletins 11, 16, 20, 24, 27, 31, 35, 39, 43, 47, 63, 66, 70. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 16, 17, 22, 29, 35, 47, 62, 71, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62, 79, 83, 84, 87, 88, 98; Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. South Carolina Bulletins 18, 42, 120. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50, 75. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1903 and 1904. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

T. J. King, formerly of Louisburg, N. C., now of Richmond, Va., states that about 1890 he found a stalk of very prolific cotton in his field of Sugar-Loaf. The seed from this stalk was saved separately, and from it he developed the strain known as King's Improved. Some years afterwards he sent seed of this strain, together with Sugar-Loaf, to several experiment stations under the names "King's Improved No. 1" and "King's Improved No. 2." Mr King became convinced from the reports so obtained that his strain had become practically identical with the parent variety, Sugar-Loaf, and in this publication they are considered as one variety. See Sugar-Loaf for description of plant, etc.

King's Green-Seed.

Reported only from Pike County, Ark. Not tested.

Kirk. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi: Bolivar, Coahoma, and Grenada counties.

Developed by J. M. Kirk, Gunnison, Miss., who states that this variety is the result of several years' careful selection of a long-staple cotton purchased from Mr. Craig, of Vicksburg. Seeds small; lint soft and fine, 1½ inches in length.

Kirkwood. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

South Carolina: Spartanburg and York counties.

A large-boll cotton resembling Truitt. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Knight.

(Also known as Knight's Improved Small-Seed Prolific.)

Georgia Bulletins 27, 31.

Developed by W. G. Knight, Sandersville, Ga. Not now grown. This variety was tested by the Georgia Experiment Station in 1894–95, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 78 to 98; seeds per pound, 4,166 to 5,263; per cent of lint, 33 to 34.

Knox. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

A local variety grown in Montgomery County, Ark. It is said to have been developed by a Mr. Knox, of Crystal Springs, Ark.

Kolb's Prolific.

Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletin 18. Louisiana Bulletins 28, 29.

Not now grown. Tested by the Louisiana Experiment Station in 1894, when the percentage of lint was found to be from 34 to 35.

Laas. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Waller County.

Developed by H. Laas, R. F. D. No. 1, Brookshire, Tex., by crossing Bohemian and Russell. Lint of good length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray and green in color.

Bolls per pound, 44; seeds per pound, 3,260; average length of lint, 25.8 mm. ($1\frac{1}{32}$ inches), varying from 24 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.2.

Laird.

Reported from Falls County, Tex. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Lamb's-Wool.

Not now in cultivation. It was formerly grown in Randolph County, Ala. Originator unknown.

Laney Improved. EARLY GROUP.

Developed by R. B. Laney, Cheraw, S. C. Not tested.

Langford, or Langford Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Madison County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

Developed by Sidney J. Langford, Hix, Ga. Plants large and vigorous in growth, quite strongly semiclustered; limbs usually 2, fruiting branches short and irregularly jointed; bolls large, percentage of lint good; seeds rather large, fuzzy, gray or greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 56; seeds per pound, 3,260; average length of lint, 25.5 mm. (1 inch), varying from 23 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.5 gms.; per cent of lint, from 34 to 38.6.

Layton Improved. PETERKIN GROUP.

Arkansas: Jackson and Lee counties.

Georgia: Elbert, Floyd, Polk, Spalding, Sumter, and Talbot counties.

Mississippi: Amite County.

South Carolina: Greenwood, Lancaster, Newberry, and Orangeburg counties.

Texas: Blanco County.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 63, 66, 70, 75, 79. Mississippi Bulletin 98.

A strain of Peterkin developed by R. D. Layton, St. Matthews, S. C. Plant similar to Peterkin, bolls small to medium in size, 54 per cent 5-locked; lint rather short, percentage very high; seeds small, covered with a short, brownish gray fuzz.

Bolls per pound, 82; seeds per pound, 5,170; average length of lint, 23.1 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 39.9.

Leafless.

Texas: Throckmorton County.

See Rublee's Leafless.

Lealand. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Georgia: Oglethorpe County.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 59, 63.

A local variety developed by Henry P. Jones, of Herndon, Ga. Bolls per pound, 80 to 84; per cent of lint, from 28 to 32.

Lee. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Lee's Improved, Lee's Early, and Lee's No. 1 and No. 2.)

Alabama: Dallas County.

Georgia: Jenkins and Spalding counties.

North Carolina: Harnett and Rutherford counties.

Mississippi: Bolivar and Grenada counties.

Texas: Austin County.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 39, 43, 52, 59, 70. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Thirteenth and Fifteenth Annual Reports.

Developed by E. E. Lee, of Corinth, Ala., and said to be a "selection of the best of the old Cummings variety." Not tested.

Lewis Prize. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Lewis Improved Prize Prolific.)

Alabama: Greene County.

Georgia: Elbert County.

Louisiana: Tangipahoa Parish.

Mississippi: Amite, Claibourne, Clay, Hinds, Holmes, Lauderdale, and Wilkinson counties.

North Carolina: Gaston and Johnson counties.

South Carolina: Barnwell County.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 66, 70, 75. Mississippi Bulletins 79, 84, 98; Fifteenth Annual Report.

Developed by W. B. F. Lewis, Lewiston, La. Plants lacking in uniformity, some closely semiclustered, others more open and long branched; bolls of medium size, rounded; seeds fuzzy, brown; lint of medium length, high in percentage.

Bolls per pound, 81; seeds per pound, 4,880; average length of lint, 24.1 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 38.3.

Limbaugh Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Talladega County.

Developed by W. J. Limbaugh, Sylacauga, Talladega County, Ala., by mixing Russell, King, and Cook's Improved.

Bolls per pound, 54; seeds per pound, 3,600; average length of lint, 21 mm. ($\frac{13}{16}$ inch), varying from 19 to 23 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.8.

Little Brannon. PETERKIN GROUP.

Louisiana: East Baton Rouge, Iberville, and Livingston parishes.

A small-boll selection from Brannon, grown by the Louisiana station (Baton Rouge) in 1907. Lint of good length; seeds of medium size, fuzzy.

Bolls per pound, 72 to 94; seeds per pound, 3,980; average length of lint, 27.3 mm. ($1\frac{1}{16}$ inches), varying from 25 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 27 to 36.

Little Maxie. EARLY GROUP.

Arkansas: Stone County.

Originated by John H. Maxie, Timbo, Stone County, Ark. Not tested.

Little's Improved. CLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 47.

Not now grown. It was a strain of cluster cotton resembling Dickson, selected from Edgeworth by J. C. Little, Louisville, Ga.

Long-Shank, or Shankhigh. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Clarke and Oconee counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 79.

Originated by R. E. and M. L. Branch, Bishop, Oconee County, Ga. A distinct variety characterized by the distance from the ground to the first limbs and by the rounded bolls.

Plant strongly semicluster or almost cluster in habit of growth; limbs 1 to 3, coming out 6 to 8 inches above the base; fruiting branches short with short and irregular joints; bolls medium to large, seeds large; fuzzy, gray in color.

Bolls per pound, 59½, seeds per pound, 3,450; average length of lint, 23.6 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.4.

Lowe. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Mississippi: Lauderdale County.

A Texas big-boll variety introduced into Mississippi about sixteen years ago and improved by S. A. Lowe, of Meridian, Miss. Lint of fair length, strong; seeds large, fuzzy.

Bolls per pound, 46; seeds per pound, 3,360; average length of lint, 24.6 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 23 to 26 mm., strength of single fibers, 7.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.

Lowell. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Glasscock and Hill counties.

Originator unknown. Said to be a large-boll variety earlier than Rowden. Not tested.

Lowry. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Lowry's Improved and Lowry's Purest Prolific.)

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 31, 35. South Carolina Bulletins 42, 120. Texas Bulletin 50.

An early-maturing, small-boll variety developed by J. G. Lowry, Cartersville, Ga. Not now in cultivation.

McCall. CLUSTER GROUP.

South Carolina: Clarendon, Dorchester, Marlboro, Richland, and Saluda counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 56. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A cluster cotton resembling Dickson which was developed by a Mrs. McCall, of Bennettsville, S. C. The name "Triple-Jointed" has been proposed for this cotton on account of the bolls often being borne in clusters of three.

McCauley.

Texas: Titus County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

McClendon. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Haralson County.

Said to be a large-boll variety yielding from 34 to 36 per cent of lint. Originator unknown. Not tested.

McClure's Prolific.

Texas: Smith County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

McCrary Prolific.

South Carolina: Anderson County.

Developed by Samuel McCrary, Autun, S. C. Not tested.

McLain Prolific. EARLY GROUP.

Louisiana: Caldwell and Franklin parishes.

A small to medium boll cotton grown locally. It is said to yield 37.5 per cent of lint. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Maddox, or Maddox Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletin 43.

Not now grown. A late-maturing, large-boll variety developed by J. S. Maddox, of Orchard Hill, Ga.

Mallius Prolific.

Louisiana Bulletin 13, old series. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. A local variety grown in Louisiana about twenty years ago.

Mameluke.

Louisiana: Richland Parish.

Said to have been introduced recently by David Todd, of Natchez, Miss. Not tested.

Mammoth Prolific. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Arkansas Bulletins 18, 23; Third Annual Report. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20. Mississippi Bulletin No. 18; Second, Third, and Fourth Annual Reports. North Carolina Tenth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. A variety resembling Truitt, developed by T. J. King, of Louisburg, N. C.

Marshall.

A local variety grown in Rankin County, Miss. Not tested.

Marston, or Marston's Prolific. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23; Fourth Annual Report. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. Developed by S. W. Marston, East Point, La.

Martin Five-Lock. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A large-boll variety grown quite extensively at Newport, Lone Grove, and Keller, Okla., and said to have been originated about six years ago by Peter Martin, of Healdton, Okla. Not tested.

Martin Prolific.

Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, new series. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. A local variety tested some years ago by the Louisiana station. The percentage of lint is given as 30.

Maryland Green-Seed. EARLY GROUP.

An unimproved cotton grown in some parts of Maryland where home spinning still survives. It is quite a distinct variety and related to Tennessee Green-Seed, but more dwarf in habit of growth. It is slightly earlier than King.

Plant dwarf and spreading in habit, 2 to 3 feet high, limbs short; fruiting branches short jointed, leaves small to medium in size, softly hairy; flowers creamy white without petal spots; bolls 3, 4, and 5 locked, cotton falling out badly during storms; lint short; percentage low; seeds rather large, fuzzy, green.

Bolls per pound, 105; seeds per pound, 3,750; average length of lint, 20 mm. ($\frac{25}{32}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 6.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 25.

Mascot. EARLY GROUP.

Georgia: Bullock and Spalding counties.

Louisiana: Bienville Parish.

South Carolina: Clarendon and Lancaster counties.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 39, 43, 47, 56, 63, 66. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports.

A strain of King developed by J. G. Ruan, Macon, Ga. It was tested several times by experiment stations, and the results show that the bolls are slightly larger than those of King.

Mask's Green-Leaf. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Tuscaloosa County.

Georgia: Fayette County.

North Carolina: Carteret County.

Tennessee: Decatur County.

Texas: Denton and Hunt counties.

Georgia Bulletins 75, 79.

Originated by T. H. Mask, Inman, Ga. Plant semicluster in habit of growth, fairly uniform, limbs 1 to 3; fruiting branches short and irregularly jointed; leaves large, smooth, and flat, and held later in the fall than those of other varieties; bolls large, 67 per cent 5-locked; lint of medium length, percentage of lint good; seeds of medium size, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 66½; seeds per pound, 4,060; average length of lint, 24.2 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 37.

Mastodon.

Reports of Patent Office, 1847 and 1849.

An old variety not now grown.

Matagorda Silk.

A variety formerly grown in Shelby County, Tenn. Originator unknown.

Matthews. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Matthews's Extra-Long-Staple.)

Alabama: Jefferson County.

Arkansas: Clay, Hempstead, Pope, Phillips, and White counties.

Florida: Santa Rosa County.

Georgia: Bryan and Grady counties.

Louisiana: Catahoula Parish.

Mississippi: Tishomingo County.

Missouri: Dunklin County.

North Carolina: Catawba and Vance counties.

South Carolina: Oconee County.

Tennessee: Rutherford and Shelby counties.

Texas: Cass and Shelby counties.

Alabama Bulletins 40, 52, 107, 140. Georgia Bulletin 20. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29. Mississippi Bulletin 23; Sixth Annual Report. North Carolina Bulletin 146. South Carolina Bulletin 18. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A variety developed by J. A. Matthews, Holly Springs, Miss. It was tested about fifteen years ago by the experiment stations and found to be late in maturity. The length of lint was about 1⅜ inches; the number of bolls per pound, 68.

Mattis.

Alabama Bulletin 107.

Not now grown. A local variety developed by C. F. Mattis, Learned, Miss.

Maxey.

Arkansas Third Annual Report. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, new series. Mississippi Second and Third Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Mebane. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

See Triumph.

Mercer.

Mississippi: Bolivar County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Meredith. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 59, 63, 66, 75.

A local variety grown in Henry County, Ga. Originated by J. C. Meredith, Jenkinsburg, Ga. Plants not uniform, a mixture of the semicluster and long-branched types. Bolls large; percentage of lint rather low; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 54; seeds per pound, 3,200; average length of lint, 24.4 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.5.

Mexican.

Report of the Patent Office for 1849.

An old variety not now grown.

Mial.

North Carolina: Wake County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Miccasooky. EARLY GROUP.

Origin unknown. It is said to have been one of the parents of Shine and was probably similar to Sugar-Loaf, or King.

Mikado.

Georgia: Bibb County.

Georgia Bulletin 11. Louisiana Bulletins 26, 27, old series.

Originator unknown. An old variety tested by the Georgia Experiment Station in 1891, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 90; per cent of lint, 31.4

Minor.

Alabama Bulletin 107. Georgia Bulletins 35, 39.

A local variety not now in cultivation. It was developed by J. D. Minor, Meriwether, Ga.

Missionary. PETERKIN GROUP.

North Carolina: Halifax and Harnett counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

Said to have been introduced by a missionary preacher. Origin unknown. The bolls are said to be larger than Peterkin, and the percentage of lint about 40. Not tested.

Mitchell, or Mitchell Twin-Boll. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama: Franklin and Morgan counties.

Georgia: Clarke County.

Missouri: Pemiscot County.

South Carolina: Darlington and Lexington counties.

Texas: Bandera and McLennan counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 39.

Developed by Henry B. Mitchell, Athens, Ga. Plants semicluster in habit of growth, with 1 to 3 limbs and with short and irregularly jointed fruiting branches; bolls medium in size; percentage of lint good; seeds rather large, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 62; seeds per pound, 3,450; average length of lint, 25.5 mm. (1 inch), varying from 23 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.7.

Mitchell's Long-Lint. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Tennessee: White County.

Said to have been originated by J. C. Mitchell, formerly of Rock Island, Tenn. Not tested.

Mitchem's Snowball. EARLY GROUP.

North Carolina: Caldwell County.

Originator unknown. It is said to have been brought to that county from South Carolina and to be an early-maturing small-boll cotton.

Money-Maker. PETERKIN GROUP.

Alabama: Coffee County.

Arkansas: Howard County.

Florida: Santa Rosa County.

Georgia: Carroll, Laurens, Madison, and Mitchell counties.

Louisiana: Ouachita Parish.

Mississippi: Benton County.

South Carolina: Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, and Orangeburg counties.

Georgia Bulletin 75.

A strain of Peterkin cotton introduced by the Alexander Seed Company, Augusta, Ga.

Plants of medium height; limbs 1 to 3, usually 2; fruiting branches slender; joints of medium length; leaves medium in size; bolls rather small; lint short.

Bolls per pound, 81; number of seeds per pound, 5,050; per cent of lint, 36.3.

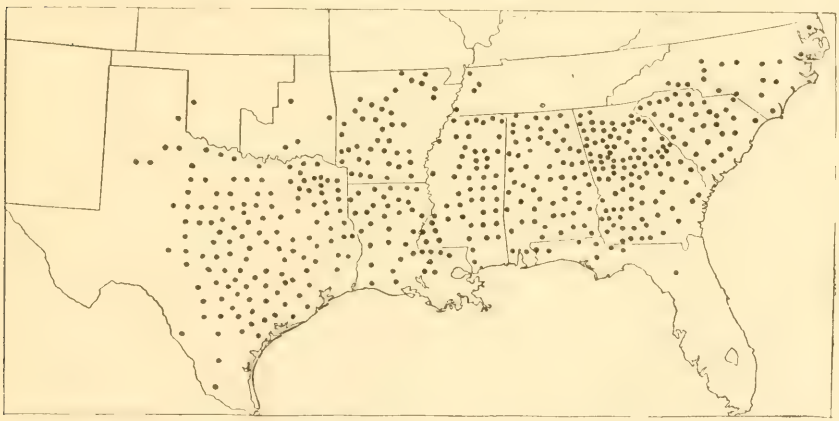

FIG. 35.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Mortgage Lifter cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Montclare. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Not now grown. Originator unknown. A large-boll variety tested by the Department of Agriculture in 1905, and found to be a mixture of semicluster and long-branched cottons. Plants of medium height; limbs stout, 1 to 2; joints rather short and irregular or of medium length; leaves large; bolls large; percentage of lint rather low; seeds large, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 55; seeds per pound, 3,780, average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 4.8 gms., per cent of lint, 31.5.

Montgomery Black-Seed.

Mississippi: Hinds and Issaquena counties.

Originator unknown. This variety is said to be the same as Black Rattler.

Moon. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Grant, Lonoke, Pulaski, Sebastian, Sevier, and White counties.

Louisiana: Tensas Parish.

Texas: Brown, Lamar, and Red River counties.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Arkansas First and Second Annual Reports. Mississippi Third Annual Report. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. Texas Bulletin 75. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Said to have been originated by Jacob Moon, Ashdown, Little River County, Ark. Plants tall and long branched, rather late in maturity; bolls medium in size; seeds fuzzy, gray; lint soft and clinging, of fair length.

Bolls per pound, 68; seeds per pound, 3,600; average length of lint, 31.4 mm. ($1\frac{7}{32}$ inches), varying from 30 to 34 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 28.7.

Morman. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Formerly grown in McCullough County, Tex. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Morning Star. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Arkansas: Miller County.

Texas: Fannin and Lamar counties.

A strain of Texas Stormproof cotton developed by J. W. Segler, of Wolf City, Tex.

Morris.

Louisiana Bulletins 8, 16, 21, 29.

Not now grown. It was developed by John O. Morris, of Gainesville, Tex.

FIG. 36.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Moss cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Mortgage Lifter. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 35.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletin 75.

A trade name for Wyche, which see.

Moses Eason. PETERKIN GROUP.

Extensively grown in Walker County and also reported from Fayette County, Ala. It is stated that the bolls are of medium size, the per cent of lint 38 to 40, and the plants prolific and fairly early in maturity. Not tested.

Moss. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 36.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletins 47, 52, 56, 59, 63, 66, 70, 75. Mississippi Bulletin 98. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. South Carolina Bulletin 120.

A strain of Peterkin developed by Ben D. Moss, Norway, S. C. This variety made the very high record of 44.9 per cent of lint at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1905. Plant similar to Peterkin; bolls small; lint of medium length, percentage very high; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray, a few smooth and black.

Bolls per pound, 70; seeds per pound, 4,920; average length of lint, 23.3 mm. ($\frac{23}{32}$ inch), varying from 20 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 39.1.

Multibolus.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Myers, or Meyer. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 37.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A strain of Bohemian cotton developed about forty years ago by a Mr. Meyer, of New Bremen, near Millheim, Austin County, Tex. Myers has become mixed with other varieties and is not as perfectly stormproof as formerly.

Plants long branched with a mixture of semicluster; limbs 1 to 2, heavy, fruiting branches drooping under the weight of bolls; leaves large; bolls large, the majority 5-locked, usually turning downward when mature, cotton remaining well in the boll; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 64; seeds per pound, 4,100; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 6.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Nancy Hanks. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Georgia: Putnam County.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 35, 39, 43, 63, 66. South Carolina Bulletin 120. Texas Bulletin 50.

FIG. 37.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Myers, or Meyer, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

A strain of Dongola developed in eastern Georgia. Originator unknown. Plant semicluster in habit, bolls medium in size, seeds of medium size, fuzzy, greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 72; seeds per pound, 3,780; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Nankeen.

Louisiana: Calcasieu Parish.

Mississippi: Carroll County.

Tennessee: Loudon County.

Alabama Bulletin 56.

An old variety almost extinct except in a few places where home weaving is still carried on. The origin of this variety is not known, but it was probably obtained by preserving the seed of the yellow-linted sports or mutations which sometimes occur in ordinary cotton. Except in color of lint, Nankeen resembles the common cotton grown in the same region.

Neely Early Prolific.

Mississippi: Clarke County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

New Century. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Jefferson County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Louisiana Bulletin 62. Mississippi Bulletin 79; Fifteenth Annual Report.

This cotton was developed on the sandy uplands near Memphis, Tenn., from seed of unknown origin. It is barely a "quarter" cotton at best and when tested by the Mississippi station in 1902 the length of lint was only $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, while the percentage was 30.

New Era.

See Oliver's New Era.

Newkirk Improved.

Texas: Delta County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Nicholson. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 38.

A strain of stormproof cotton, probably Bohemian, introduced by the Texas Seed and Floral Company, Dallas, Tex. Plant of medium size, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches with joints of medium length, foliage large, bolls medium to large, hanging downward when ripe, lint of medium length, seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 69; seeds per pound, 3,475; average length of lint, 25.4 mm. (1 inch); strength of single fibers, 4.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.

FIG. 38.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Nicholson cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Ninety-Day. EARLY GROUP.

Georgia: Wake County.

A synonym of Sugar-Loaf, or King.

Nonpareil, or Woodfin's Prolific. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama: Dallas, Hale, Marion, and Perry counties.

Georgia: Banks County.

Louisiana: East Feliciana, Ouachita, and Pointe Coupee parishes.

Texas: Houston County.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 22, 23. Georgia Bulletins 59, 63, 66.

Originated by Sam. V. Woodfin, Marion, Ala., by mixing Peerless, Senegambia, and Peterkin and selecting the best plants from the mixture for several years.

Plant quite similar to Peerless, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches short with rather short and irregular joints, bolls small, lint of good length, seeds medium in size, fuzzy, gray or brown.

Bolls per pound, 98; seeds per pound, 4,530; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 4.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.

Norris, or Norris Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 43, 47, 52, 56.

Not reported in 1907. This variety was tested several times by the Georgia and Alabama experiment stations, with the following average results:

Bolls per pound, 63; seeds per pound, 3,490; per cent of lint, 32.

Numelee's Long-Lint. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama: Bibb County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Oats, or Texas Oats. EARLY GROUP.

North Carolina: Duplin County.

Arkansas Third Annual Report.

Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, old series; 8, 16, new series. Mississippi Third Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Bolls rather small, lint short, seeds small, smooth except a tuft of brown fuzz at small end, dark brown in color.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown by Thomas J. Carr, Rosehill, Duplin County, N. C.:

Bolls per pound, 87; seeds per pound, 4,670; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.7.

Ochehoma Prolific.

Louisiana: De Soto Parish.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Okra, or Okra-Leaf.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 11, 13, 16, 33, 40, 52, 56, 76, 107, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14. Arkansas Third Annual Report. Georgia Bulletin 20. Louisiana Bulletins 27, old series; 7, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23; Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Annual Reports. South Carolina Second Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A very distinct cotton, grown as long ago as 1837, "when it was quite common and somewhat popular." It has been preserved more as a curiosity than as a field crop, and numerous tests have been made from time to time by the experiment stations. It was generally described as an early variety with small bolls, short lint, seeds small and fuzzy, and cotton wasting badly during storms. Single plants of Okra cotton are sometimes found in fields of King and allied varieties, and several explanations have been advanced to account for their presence. A small mixture of the variety in fields of ordinary cotton would soon be swamped by cross-fertilization and would disappear, but there is a possibility that reversions would sometimes occur. It is also possible that the Okra plants may be sports or mutations which arise independently. Sir George Watt, an authority on Asiatic cottons, states that the Okra cotton formerly grown in America was an Asiatic species known as *Gossypium neglectum* Tod., or *Gossypium arboreum neglectum* Watt, and that the Okra-Leaf forms now found in King are due to hybridization of the King variety with an entirely different species called *Gossypium schottii* Watt, an obscure cotton once found growing near Merida, Yucatan. Both of these statements are open to doubt. Prof. T. H. Middleton, also well acquainted with Asiatic cottons, states that Okra cotton is apparently a hybrid between the American species *Gossypium hirsutum* L. and an Asiatic species, *G. roseum* Tod. The Okra plants occasionally found in King have been grown separately by the Department of Agriculture and the measurements given below were obtained from them. The name "Okra" was given to this variety on account of the similarity of its leaves to those of some of the narrow-lobed okras.

Plants similar to King, or Sugar-Loaf, in all respects except in shape of the leaves, which are split into 3 to 7 very narrow lobes, the middle lobe broadest, with 1 or 2 teeth or lobules at its base, the other lobes entire, flowers creamy white, petal spots often present; bolls small, 3, 4, and 5 locked, usually 4 locked, the bur opening widely and allowing the cotton to waste badly during storms; lint short; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 108; seeds per pound, 5,670; average length of lint, 20 mm. ($\frac{25}{32}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.

Oliver's New Era. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Shelby County.

Georgia: Putnam County.

The originator of this cotton, A. A. Oliver, Calera, Ala., states that it is especially adapted to poor-land conditions and that it has been bred with that purpose in view. Bolls medium to large, seeds large, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 60; seeds per pound, 3,200; average length of lint, 25.6 mm. (1 inch), varying from 22 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.3.

Ott Improved. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

South Carolina: Richland County.

A strain of Hawkins developed by W. F. Ott, Columbia, S. C. Bolls medium in size; lint rather short, percentage good; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 78; seeds per pound, 5,560; average length of lint, 21.6 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 20 to 23 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 37.7.

FIG. 39.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Ounce-Boll cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Ounce-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 39.

Oklahoma Bulletin 23.

An old variety of cotton which was probably developed in Texas or southern Arkansas. It is now badly mixed with other varieties, mostly long-staple and "quarter" cottons. When pure it is said to have been similar to Texas Stormproof, having large bolls, lint of medium length, and large white seeds. The sample from which the following measurements were taken was nearly half "staple" cotton. It was grown at Terrell, Tex., in 1904.

Bolls per pound, 84; seeds per pound, 3,475; average length of lint, 30 mm. ($1\frac{3}{16}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 4.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.

Owen. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Texas: Red River County.

Originator unknown. It is said to have been developed near Clarksville, Tex. Not tested.

Ozier Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Ozier Green-Seed.)

Distribution: See map, figure 40.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports.

See Russell.

Ozier Long-Staple, or Ozier Silk. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 140. Arkansas First and Second Annual Reports. Mississippi Third Annual Report. North Carolina Tenth Annual Report. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports.

See Stearns.

Parker.

Alabama: Conecuh County.

Arkansas: Cleburne County.

Georgia: Campbell and Spalding counties.

Louisiana: East Feliciana, Grant, Iberville, Pointe Coupee, Tensas, and West Feliciana parishes.

Oklahoma: Pottawattomie County.

Texas: Ellis, Gonzales, Hill, Hood, Knox, Madison, McMullen, Montgomery, Washington, Wilson, and Wharton counties.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Mississippi Bulletin 87. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1903 and 1904.

A Mississippi cotton not belonging to any particular group. It was formerly grown by John M. Parker on his plantation at Maxime, Miss., but the stock has recently

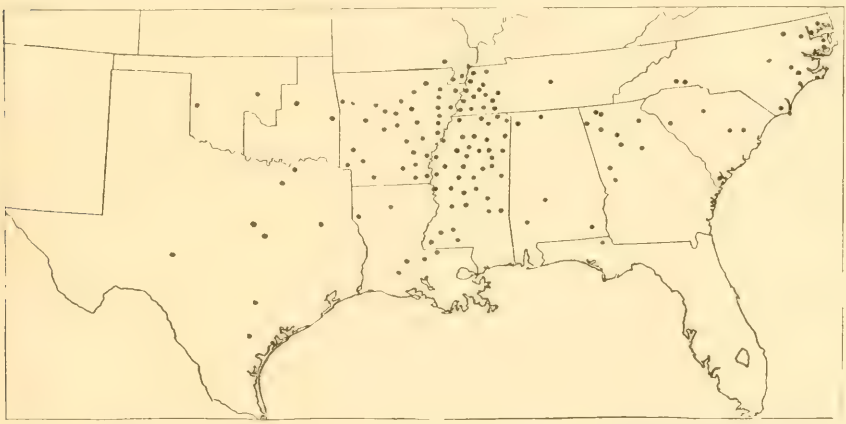

FIG. 40.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Ozier Big-Boll cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

become mixed with Black Rattler and other varieties and no pure Parker seed can be obtained. At Maxime, Miss., it yielded a staple of good length classed as "Benders," but when grown in a drier climate away from the Mississippi River the staple was rarely over an inch in length. Plant rather tall and slender, with 1 to 3 long limbs, and slender, fairly short jointed fruiting branches; leaves of medium size; bolls small, 3, 4, and 5 locked; lint of medium length; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, gray or greenish gray.

The sample from which the following measurements were taken was grown by the Department of Agriculture in Waco, Tex.

Bolls per pound, 96; seeds per pound, 3,800; average length of lint, 25.5 mm. (1 inch); strength of single fibers, 5.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.

Parker Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi: Lauderdale County.

Developed by Lott Parker, of Increase, Miss., from a long-staple cotton of unknown origin. Plant not seen; bolls of good size; lint fairly long, fine, and silky; seeds of medium size, fuzzy, gray and brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 65; seeds per pound, 3,750; average length of lint, 34 mm. ($1\frac{11}{32}$ inches), varying from 30 to 36 mm.; strength of single fibers, 4.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 28.3.

Park's Own. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama: Tallapoosa County.

Mississippi: Smith County.

Louisiana: West Feliciana Parish.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140.

A mixture of King and Russell grown by George W. Park, Alexander City, Ala. Bolls of good size, lint of medium length, seeds medium to small, fuzzy, brownish and greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 65½; seeds per pound, 4,860; average length of lint, 25 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.

Patton's Round-Boll. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Developed about eight years ago by selection by a Mr. Patton, of Montague County, Tex. It has been improved and culled by Frank Mauldin, Sunset, Tex.

Bolls large, round, easily picked, but stormproof; lint of medium length, percentage good.

FIG. 41.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Peeler cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Peabody Prolific. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

South Carolina: Sumter County.

Origin unknown. The plant is described as large and vigorous, bolls of good size, and the per cent of lint about 32. Not tested.

Peach-Bloom.

Mississippi: Issaquena County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Peake. PETERKIN GROUP.

See Hall.

Pearce.

North Carolina Tenth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Tested by the North Carolina station in 1887. The yield of lint is given as 32.19 per cent. The seed was obtained from T. J. King, Louisburg, N. C. Not now grown.

Peebles Choice. PETERKIN GROUP.

Louisiana: East and West Feliciana parishes.

Mississippi: Wilkinson County.

This variety was developed from a single plant of superior quality found about fifteen years ago in a field of Peterkin by L. W. Peebles, of Laurel Hill, La. It has since been selected for earliness, prolificacy, and length of staple. Mr. Peebles states that until about eight years ago this variety was known as Peebles Irene.

Plant tall growing with a strong tendency toward the semicluster habit; limbs often absent; fruiting branches of medium length below, short and irregularly jointed above; leaves of medium size; bolls small in size; seeds nearly naked or covered with a sparse short fuzz, a longer tuft at the small end.

Bolls per pound, 105; seeds per pound, 6,480; average length of lint, 23 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.

Peeler. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 41.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 40, 52, 56, 107, 140. Louisiana Bulletins 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, new series. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety said to have originated in Warren County, Miss., about 1864. It is not grown as extensively as formerly but is still popular in some parts of Mississippi.

Plants of medium height; limbs 2 to 3, sometimes none, coming out 5 to 6 inches above the ground, making the plants somewhat long shanked; fruiting branches slender, joints of medium length; bolls small, 3, 4, and 5 locked; lint long, fine, and silky, cotton matted in the lock, percentage low; seeds medium in size, covered by a sparse fuzz or partly naked.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown in Waco, Tex., by the Department of Agriculture:

Bolls per pound, 121; seeds per pound, 3,950; average length of lint, 35 mm. ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 4.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 26.5.

FIG. 42.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Peerless cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Peelers.

A name given by cotton buyers to a class of long-staple cotton grown near the Mississippi River in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi. The variety Peeler formerly made up a considerable part of this class.

Peerless. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 42.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 22, 33, 34, 40, 52, 56, 71, 76, 89, 101, 107, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14, 18, 22; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports. Alabama (Wetumpka) First Annual Report. Arkansas Bulletins 18, 23; First, Second, and Third Annual Reports. Georgia Bulletins 11, 16, 20. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 62, 71, new series; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Mississippi Bulletin 18; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146; Tenth Annual Report. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 18, 42, 120, new series. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Origin unknown. Peerless has been a popular and standard variety for many years, but pure seed is now hard to obtain and the variety has been allowed to deteriorate.

Plants 3 to 4 feet high, pyramidal in shape, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches short, short and irregularly jointed, about 18 inches long below, shortening to 2 or 3 inches

at the top of the plant; bolls small to medium in size; lint short, percentage rather low; seeds rather small, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown in Waco, Tex., by the Department of Agriculture:

Bolls per pound, 69; number of seeds per pound, 4,550; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.

Pelican.

Oklahoma: Lincoln County.

Texas: Falls and Franklin counties.

Described as a small to medium boll cotton rather early in maturity. Not tested. The name is perhaps a corruption of Peterkin.

Percy. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi: Washington County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Perfection.

Georgia Bulletin 70.

Not now grown. It was tested by the Georgia station in 1905, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 78; seeds per pound, 5,000; per cent of lint, 34.1.

FIG. 43.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Peterkin cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Perkins.

Louisiana: East Feliciana Parish.

Developed from Brannon by R. R. Perkins, Baywood, La. Plant not seen, bolls medium in size, lint of good length, seeds rather small, fuzzy, light greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 67½; seeds per pound, 4,360; average length of lint, 26.2 mm. ($1\frac{1}{32}$ inches), varying from 24 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.7.

Perry. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Chattooga County.

Developed by a Mr. Perry, of Gore, Ga., and said to be an early big-boll cotton. A sample obtained from W. G. Watson, Gore, Ga., tested as follows:

Bolls per pound, 59; seeds per pound, 3,740; length of lint, 24.3 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.6.

Peterkin. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 43.

Alabama Bulletins 13, 16, 22, 33, 34, 40, 52, 56, 63, 76, 89, 101, 107, 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 11, 14, 18, 22, 23; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual

Reports. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Arkansas Bulletins 18, 23; First, Second, and Third Annual Reports. Georgia Bulletins 11, 47, 56, 59, 66, 70, 75, 79. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 47, 62, 71, new series; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62, 79, 83, 87, 98; Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146; State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906; Tenth Annual Report. Oklahoma Bulletin 23 (Petican). South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, 18, 42, 120, new series. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A standard variety developed by J. A. Peterkin, Fort Motte, Orangeburg County, S. C. This variety and its many derivatives are considered preeminent for poor, droughty land and hard conditions of culture.

Mr. Peterkin states that he obtained the seed from a man named Jackson who came to South Carolina shortly after the war, bringing the seed with him. This man claimed to have obtained the seed in the "back part of Texas," and from its resemblance to the old Rio Grande cotton it is supposed to have had the same origin. Mr. Peterkin has grown the cotton for about forty years and has gradually changed it from a smooth black seed to a fuzzy seed.

Plant slender in growth, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches long, slender, and somewhat drooping, with almost no tendency toward the semicluster habit, joints rather long and plant later in maturity than many small-boll cottons; bolls medium to small, 70 per cent 5-locked, opening widely but cotton retained fairly well during storms; lint of medium length, wiry and strong; seeds small, covered with a short, brownish gray fuzz, a small percentage smooth and black.

Bolls per pound, 82½; seeds per pound, 5,300; average length of lint, 21.8 mm. (⅞ inch), varying from 20 to 23 mm.; average strength of fibers, 5.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 39.6.

Peterkin New Cluster. PETERKIN GROUP.

(Also known as Peterkin Limb Cluster.)

Georgia Bulletins 16, 20. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 28, 29, 35. Mississippi Bulletin 23. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. Said to be similar to Peterkin except that the bolls were somewhat clustered. Developed by J. A. Peterkin, Fort Motte, S. C.

Peter's Prolific. EARLY GROUP.

A strain of King, or Sugar-Loaf. E. S. Peters, of Calvert, Tex., states that this cotton has been grown at Calvert and selected for boll-weevil conditions for several years.

Plant similar to Sugar-Loaf, bolls small, lint short, seeds rather small, fuzzy, brownish gray. The sample from which the following measurements were taken was grown at Waco, Tex., in 1907.

Bolls per pound, 108; seeds per pound, 4,440; average length of lint, 22.3 mm. (⅞ inch), varying from 19 to 27 mm.; per cent of lint, 32.

Petit Gulf.

Distribution: See map, figure 44.

Alabama Bulletins 33, 40, 52, 56, 76, 107, 140. Arkansas Third Annual Report. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 22, 28, new series; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Formerly grown extensively in many parts of the cotton belt, but for many years pure seed has been impossible to obtain and the variety has practically disappeared from cultivation, the cotton still grown and reported under this name being a mixture of various types. Petit Gulf was developed about 1840 by Col. H. W. Vick, of Mississippi, and by 1846 it had become very popular. Large quantities of seed were sold for planting purposes and were shipped from Petit Gulf, a small shipping point on the Mississippi River below the present city of Vicksburg.

The plant was described as large and straggling, late in maturity, with three or more limbs and long, slender fruiting branches, long jointed; leaves medium in size; bolls rather small, lint of fair length; seeds of medium size, mostly fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 70 to 80; seeds per pound, 4,200; length of lint, ⅞ to 1⅛ inches; per cent of lint, 30 to 32.

Phillips. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Clarke County.

South Carolina: Bamberg, Colletin, and Orangeburg counties.

A strain of Peterkin developed by J. L. Phillips, Orangeburg, S. C. Probably not distinct from Peterkin. The percentage of lint is from 38 to 40. Not tested.

Piester's Stormproof. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

(Also known as Piester's Improved and Piester's Five-Lock.)

Texas: Parker County.

Originated by J. G. Piester, Weatherford, Tex., who states that he obtained this variety by crossing selected plants of Texas Stormproof on Poor Man's Relief. The cotton obtained was selected for several years and a large-boll, stormproof cotton was fixed.

Bolls per pound, 53; seeds per pound, 3,420; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.3.

FIG. 44.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Petit Gulf cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Pineapple.

Georgia Bulletin 39.

Not now grown. Tested in 1897 by the Georgia station, with the following results: Bolls per pound, 72; seeds per pound, 4,762; per cent of lint, 35.3. Seed was obtained from J. W. Farney, Monterey, Ala.

Pink-Bloom.

Mississippi: Marion County.

Tennessee: Giles County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Pinkerton, or Pinkerton's Select. PETERKIN GROUP.

Alabama: Covington, Lamar, and Tuscaloosa counties.

Georgia: Baker County.

Mississippi: Attala and Choctaw counties.

North Carolina: Brunswick, Gaston, and Green counties.

South Carolina: Anderson and Orangeburg counties.

Texas: San Saba and Wise counties.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletin 43.

A strain of Peterkin developed by H. R. Pinkerton, Eatonton, Ga. Plants similar to Peterkin; bolls medium in size; seeds rather small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 87; seeds per pound, 4,530; average length of lint, 25 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch) strength of single fibers, 5.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 37.

Pittman's Extra-Prolific. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Georgia Bulletins 16, 20. Mississippi Sixth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. This variety was tested by the Georgia Experiment Station in 1892 and was described as "a tall-growing variety with short laterals and clustered, medium-sized bolls." Originator unknown.

Plains Improved. EARLY GROUP.

Texas: Crosby County.

Developed by J. R. Bolinger, of Cone, Tex. It is a cross between King and Ounce-Boll and is said to be especially suited to the plains region of western Texas. Plant not seen.

Bolls per pound, 78; seeds per pound, 4,000; average length of lint, 22.7 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 17 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.1.

Podgett's Improved.

South Carolina: Colletin County.

Developed by J. C. Podgett, Williams, S. C. Not tested.

Pollock. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. It was developed by W. A. Pollock, formerly of Greenville, Miss., by crossing Peerless and an unknown variety of long-staple cotton.

Pool.

Georgia: Greene County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Poor Man's Friend.

Arkansas: Lee County.

Louisiana: Tensas Parish.

Mississippi: Adams and Bolivar counties.

South Carolina: York County.

Tennessee: Crockett County.

Mississippi Bulletin 62; Sixth and Eighth Annual Reports.

Probably a Peterkin cotton. Tested in 1893 by the Mississippi station, where it yielded the largest amount of seed cotton of the varieties tested. In some parts of Louisiana and Mississippi the Brannon cotton is known as Poor Man's Friend.

Poor Man's Pride.

Arkansas: Lafayette County.

Originator unknown.

Poor Man's Relief. EARLY GROUP.

Missouri: Pemiscot County.

Tennessee: Obion County.

Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Originator unknown. It is described as an early, small-boll cotton yielding 33 to 35 per cent of lint, easily picked but wasting badly during storms. It is probably a strain of King.

Popcorn. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi: Leflore County.

A "Bender" variety grown near Cude, Miss. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Pore's Big-Boll.

Arkansas: Independence County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Pride of Georgia. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 45.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 39, 75, 79. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1904 and 1906.

Developed from Jones Improved by J. F. Jones, of Hogansville, Ga. It is therefore a strain of Wyche and retains many of the good qualities of this standard variety, and in addition is somewhat earlier in maturity, the joints of the fruiting branches being shorter and inclined to semicluster slightly, while the bolls are somewhat smaller. The following measurements were taken from a sample grown at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 68½; seeds per pound, 3,700; average length of lint, 24.2 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.1 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.1.

Pride of Louisiana. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana: Caddo Parish.

A strain of Allen developed by D. F. Barr, Vivian, La. Not tested.

FIG. 45.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Pride of Georgia cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Pride of the Valley. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Fannin County.

A strain of Woodall selected by Henry Morrison, Savoy, Tex.

Prize.

See Lewis Prize.

Ptomey Champion. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama: Cleburne County.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Originated by J. W. Ptomey, Forest Home, Ala. Plant semicluster in habit of growth; bolls small; seeds fuzzy, gray and brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 91; seeds per pound, 4,550; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 4.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Pulnott, or Pullnott. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 46.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 56, 63, 66, 70, 75, 79.

Originated by William Pulnott, formerly of High Shoals, Oconee County, Ga. Pulnott has been a popular variety in northeastern Georgia for many years, but it is now being superseded to some extent by Cook's Improved and especially by Long-Shank. It is well suited to poor, worn-out lands, but does not become "weedy" when grown on rich soil, and is as nearly a general-purpose cotton as Peterkin.

Plant stocky and compact in growth, with 1 to 3 limbs; fruiting branches rather short and irregularly jointed, the lower branches 18 inches long, the upper shortening to 2 or 3 inches; leaves of medium size, bolls large; 66 per cent 5-locked; lint of medium length; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, brownish or greenish gray.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample of this variety grown at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 58; seeds per pound, 3,810; average length of lint, 22.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.1.

Purple-Bloom. EARLY GROUP.

Arkansas: Pope County.

This variety is said to be an early, small-boll cotton, with a good percentage of lint. It is perhaps a local name for King. Not tested.

Queen of Africa. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

See Rowden.

FIG. 46.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Pulnott, or Pullnott, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Rameses, or Baker's Rameses. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 33, 56, 107, 140; Report for 1881–82. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. Tested about twenty years ago by several stations and described as a prolific, long-branched cotton; bolls round in shape, 83 per pound; per cent of lint, 27 to 29; lint short, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in length. Originator unknown.

Ramsey. EARLY GROUP.

Arkansas: Grant County.

Texas: Van Zandt County.

A cross between King and Texas Stormproof developed by W. T. Ramsey, Canton, Tex. Bolls of good size; lint rather short; seeds fuzzy, light brownish or greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 62; seeds per pound, 3,600; average length of lint, 22.4 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 20 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.9.

Ransom's Early. EARLY GROUP.

Mississippi: Grenada County.

Originated by E. M. Ransom, Grenada, Miss., by selection for earliness. Plant not seen; bolls rather small; lint of fair length; seeds small, fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 82½; seeds per pound, 4,700; average length of lint, 24.5 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.8.

Ratterree's Favorite.

Arkansas: Lincoln County.

A very distinct variety found in 1898 by W. J. Ratterree in his field cotton at Garnett, Ark. It is similar to the intermediate plants obtained when Okra cotton is crossed with an ordinary Upland variety. Mr. Ratterree supposes it to be a form of Texas Oak or Peterkin, which he was growing at the time, but Okra cotton has not, hitherto, been found in Peterkin.

Plants of medium height, with 1 to 3 limbs and fairly short jointed fruiting branches; leaves cleft to within one-half inch of the base into 3 to 5 very smooth lanceolate lobes; petioles and branches nearly glabrous; young shoots hairy; flowers creamy white, without petal spots; bolls medium in size; seeds small, nearly smooth, and black except a tuft of brownish gray fuzz at one end.

Bolls per pound, 68; seeds per pound, 4,940; average length of lint, 23.8 mm ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.5.

Rattlesnake.

Formerly grown in Tensas Parish, La. Originator unknown.

Reaves's Select. EARLY GROUP.

South Carolina: Marion County.

A strain of King, or Sugar-Loaf, developed by C. M. Reaves, Mullins, S. C., and said to yield nearly 40 per cent of lint. Not tested.

Red African.

Texas: San Saba County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Red Rustproof.

South Carolina: Lee County.

Originator unknown. Not tested. A red rustproof cotton was also reported from Texas.

Red-Shank. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

A large-boll variety formerly grown in Kaufman County, Tex. The plant in habit of growth was typical of the big-boll group, but the limbs and branches, petioles, and peduncles were dark red, the leaves green, involucre reddish green, and the immature bolls red except where shaded by the flowers; involucre creamy white. Red-Shank differed from Willet Red-Leaf in being a big-boll cotton and in having green leaves and clear creamy white flowers.

Lint of good length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 62; seeds per pound, 2,835; average length of lint, 25.5 mm. (1 inch); strength of single fibers, 6.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.

Reed Prolific. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Arkansas: Marion County.

Originated by E. T. and S. J. Reed, further selections having been made by the latter at Comal, Ark. It is described as a large-boll cotton, 60 bolls per pound, with lint over an inch long. Not tested.

Reeve. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Mississippi: Bolivar County.

Developed by George P. Reeve, Vicksburg, Miss. It is described as a medium to large boll, 5-locked cotton, producing a fine, silky lint from $1\frac{7}{16}$ to $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches in length. Not tested.

Reliable. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletins 66, 70, 75.

Not reported in 1907. This variety was tested by the Georgia station in 1903–4, with the following average results:

Bolls per pound, 57½; seeds per pound, 3,125; per cent of lint, 34. Seed was obtained from E. S. Rakestraw, La Grange, Ga.

Rich Man's Pride. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Clarke and Troup counties.

Louisiana: Bossier Parish.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 66.

A variety related to Bate's Little Brown-Seed developed by E. W. Bond, formerly of Winterville, Ga.

Plant forming a low, compact bush, early in maturity, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches short jointed but not semiclustered; leaves small, thick, dark green, and somewhat glossy; bolls very small, 3, 4, and 5 locked; lint of medium length; percentage very high; seeds small, covered with a short, light-brown fuzz; cotton wasting badly during storms. Ginners state that this cotton is very hard to gin, the seeds being very small and the lint strongly attached.

Bolls per pound, 120; seeds per pound, 6,000; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 36 to 42.

Richardson, or Richardson's Improved.

South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports.

An old variety reported only from Hyde County, N. C. Originator unknown. Not tested.

Rio Grande.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Probably not now in cultivation. It was a small-boll variety, yielding a high percentage of lint, and was closely related to the Peterkin cottons of to-day.

FIG. 47.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Rogers, or Rogers Big-Boll, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Roach Big-Boll.

A local variety grown in Collin County, Tex. Not tested.

Roberts, or Strahan. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Bosque, Coryell, Falls, Haskell, Knox, McLennan, and Tarrant counties.

Tennessee: White County.

Developed by selection from Myers and Bohemian by Messrs. Roberts and Strayhan, of Rosenthal, McLennan County, Tex.

A stormproof cotton quite similar to Rowden, but later in maturity. Plants large and vigorous, fruiting branches rather long jointed, leaves large; bolls large, the majority 5-locked; lint of medium length, strong; seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish gray or nearly white.

Bolls per pound, 52; seeds per pound, 3,000; average length of lint, 25 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 6.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.

Robinson. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Milan County.

Developed by T. P. Robinson, Bartlett, Tex., by selection from stormproof cottons. Bolls large, about 50 per pound; seeds very large; per cent of lint, about 33.3. Not tested.

Rockett Favorite.

Louisiana Bulletins 16, 21, 29.

Not now grown. Tested by the Louisiana station about fifteen years ago, the average per cent of lint, 32.6 and 34.3, only being reported. Seed from J. C. Rockett, Farmersville, La.

Roe Early.

Louisiana Bulletins 22, 28. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not reported in 1907. Tested by the Louisiana station in 1893. The percentage only is reported, 29.

Rogers, or Rogers Big-Boll. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 47.

Alabama Bulletins 138, 140. South Carolina Bulletin 2; First and Second Annual Reports. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1906.

Originated by R. H. Rogers, Darlington, S. C., from a mixture of Jones, Jowers, and Herlong.

Plant strong growing and stocky, medium to late in maturity, with 1 to 3 heavy limbs, and fruiting branches fairly short jointed with a slight tendency toward the

FIG. 48.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Rosser No. 1 cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

semicluster habit; bolls round or with a blunt apex, the majority 5-locked, medium to large in size; fairly stormproof; lint of medium length and percentage; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 52; seeds per pound, 3,150; average length of lint, 23.6 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 mm. to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Rosser No. 1.

Distribution: See map, figure 48.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

When first tested this commercial variety proved to be an almost "raw" mixture of King and some big-boll cotton, but the two types have become somewhat assimilated, so that it is now a small to medium boll cotton intermediate between the early and big-boll groups. The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown at Waco, Tex.:

Bolls per pound, 87; seeds per pound, 4,100; average length of lint, 22.4 mm. to 26 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 5.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.

Round-Boll.

(Also known as the Wilkinson or Walston Round-Boll.)

North Carolina: Edgecomb, Greene, and Wayne counties.

Originator unknown. It is described as a medium-sized, round-boll cotton, yielding from 35 to 40 per cent of lint.

Rowden. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

(Also known as African Queen.)

Distribution: See map, figure 49.

Alabama Bulletins 138, 140.

A standard variety which has become, perhaps, the most popular cotton grown in Texas. It was developed from Bohemian cotton by the Rowden Brothers, Wills Point, Van Zandt County, Tex. The seed was first obtained by H. H. Carmack, of Wills Point, in the fall of 1897 when traveling through the bottoms of the Sulphur Fork about 50 miles north of Van Zandt County. Mr. Carmack states that he found an excellent variety in cultivation on the bottom land and obtained a couple of bolls of the grower, who told him it was the Bohemian cotton. These bolls were given to Mr. Rowden, who was then a renter on the Carmack farm, and the Rowden cotton was developed from them. By a mistake Mr. Rowden supposed the seed to be of Florida origin.

Rowden cotton is medium early in maturity and is well adapted to the weevil conditions of Texas. Plants vigorous, but stocky in growth; limbs stout, 1 to 3; fruiting branches from 2 feet at the base to 6 inches at the top in length; joints regular and of medium length, the branches and usually the whole plant drooping beneath the weight of maturing bolls, which hang downward when ripe, the locks of cotton clinging together in a single mass, which hangs down beneath the open boll, protected by

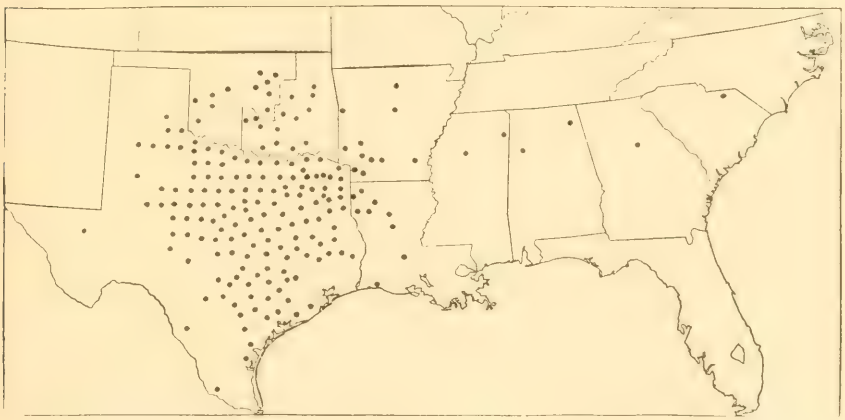

FIG. 49.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Rowden cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

the broad segments of the bur and the large involucre, the locks clinging to the bur more than is the case with varieties lacking stormproof qualities; cotton easily picked; bolls large, the majority 5-locked; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, grayish white.

Bolls per pound, 49½; seeds per pound, 3,360; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 23 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.4.

Rublee. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as "Rublee's Leafless Anti-Boll-Weevil Cotton.")

Texas: Collin, Dallas, Titus, and Wood counties.

Developed by C. A. Rublee, Seago, Tex. This variety is claimed to be early maturing and defoliate and to be especially suited to boll-weevil conditions.

Plant semicluster in habit of growth, resembling Hardin, imperfectly defoliate, many plants retaining their leaves and putting on squares late in the fall, bolls medium to small in size, lint short, seeds medium in size, fuzzy, light greenish or brownish gray.

The following measurements were made from a sample of seed cotton obtained from Mr. Rublee's farm in 1907. The bolls are probably smaller than usual on account of the very dry season.

Bolls per pound, 96½; seeds per pound, 3,600; average length of lint, 22.3 mm. (⅞ inch), varying from 18 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.

Ruralist. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 50.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

A variety introduced by J. F. Merriam, editor of the Southern Ruralist. It is the old Texas Bur variety renamed and said to have been culled of its impurities.

See Texas Bur for description.

Russell. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Big-Boll Green-Seed, Ozier Big-Boll, and Green and Gray.)

Distribution: See map, figure 51.

Alabama Bulletins 101, 107, 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 22, 23. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Alabama (Wetumpka) First Annual Report. Georgia Bulletins 43, 47, 52, 56, 59, 63, 66, 79. Louisiana Bulletins 62, 71. Mississippi Bulletins 79, 84, 87, 88, 98; Fifteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. South Carolina Bulletin 120. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1902 and 1904.

FIG. 50.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Ruralist cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

A standard variety originated in 1895 from a single stalk of cotton found by the late J. T. Russell, of Alexander City, Ala., in his field of cotton. Mr. Russell was growing an impure strain of Truitt at the time and supposed this plant to have been a cross between Truitt and Allen Long-Staple. It bears no resemblance to the latter variety, however, and it seems more probable that it was a sport or mutation from Truitt. Duggar[a] suggests that Russell may be identical with Bancroft's Herlong, but while the color of the seed is quite similar to the latter the general habit of the plant is less semiclustered and resembles Truitt more closely. The bolls are distinct in shape from either Truitt or Herlong. Since Mr. Russell's death the seed of this variety has been in charge of S. J. Thornton, of Alexander City.

Plant large growing, vigorous, with 1 to 3 stout limbs; fruiting branches 2 feet long below, 6 to 8 inches long at the top of the stalk; joints of medium length; leaves large; bolls large, 4 to 5 locked, fairly stormproof, the shell very thick, making the bolls somewhat less liable to injury by insects; lint of good length, percentage rather low; seeds large, covered by a dark-green fuzz. The color of the fuzz is objectionable, making a poor grade of linters and sometimes, if the seed is ginned too close, injuring the lint sample by discoloring it.

The following measurements were made from a sample of this variety grown at Auburn, Ala., in 1907:

[a] Duggar, J. F. Bulletin 140, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station, p. 64.

Bolls per pound, 56½; seeds per pound, 3,100; average length of lint, 24.9 mm. (1 inch), varying from 23 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.9.

Sandy Land Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Miller County.

Texas: Cass County.

A long-staple cotton which is said to be especially suited to rather poor, sandy uplands. It is probably the same as Boozer.

Schley. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 52.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 47, 52, 56, 59, 63, 66, 70, 75, 79. Mississippi Bulletins 88, 98.

A strain of Jones Improved selected by the Georgia Experiment Station and named in honor of Admiral Schley. Mr. Kimbrough, manager of the experiment farm, states that in the tests conducted at the station Jones Improved showed evident signs of deterioration and this selection was made in order to preserve the good qualities of the variety.

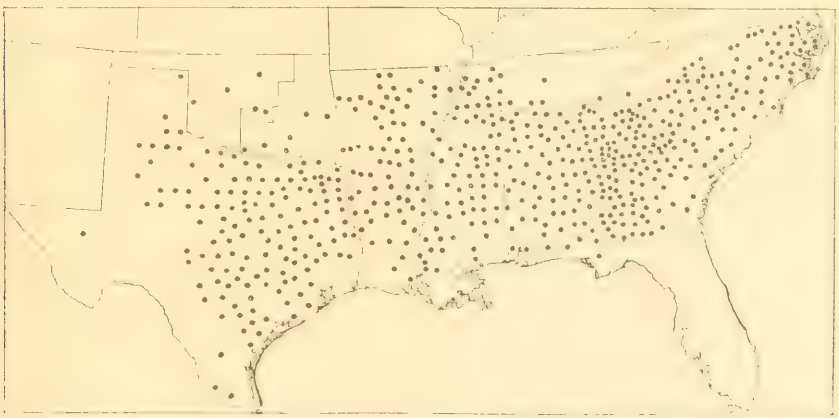

FIG. 51.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Russell cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Plant similar to Jones Improved, bolls medium to large, lint short, percentage good, seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 63; seeds per pound, 3,640; average length of lint, 23 mm. (29/32 inch), varying from 21 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.4.

Schooley.

Formerly grown extensively in Lancaster County, S. C. Not reported in 1907. Originator unknown.

Scogin Prolific. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 59.

Not reported in 1907, and probably not in cultivation. Tested by the Georgia station in 1907, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 68; seeds per pound, 3,500; per cent of lint, 33.3. It was developed by J. T. Scogin, Grantville, Coweta County, Ga., from a mixture of Wyche and Culpepper.

Scroggins Prolific. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 107.

Not now grown. Developed by J. T. Scroggins, Luthersville, Ga., and tested by the Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station in 1899, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 64; seeds per pound, 3,200; per cent of lint, 31.9.

Sego. Upland Long-Staple Group.

Louisiana: Madison Parish.

A local strain of Eureka (Keno) developed by selection by a Mr. Sego, of Duckport, La.

The plant is similar to Keno, but earlier in maturity; bolls medium in size; lint fine and silky, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in length, per cent, 27.7.

Senegambia. Big-Boll Group.

Alabama: Hale County.

A large-boll, late variety, yielding 33 per cent of lint, medium in length. This variety is said to be one of the parents of Woodfin's Nonpareil. Originator unknown.

Sentells Cluster.

Georgia: Chattooga County.

Originator unknown. Not tested.

Shanghai. Semicluster Group.

Georgia: Putnam County.

A corruption of Shank-High. *See* Long-Shank.

Fig. 52.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Schley cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Shank-High. Semicluster Group.

Georgia Bulletin 79.

See Long-Shank.

Shaw. Upland Long-Staple Group.

Texas: Fannin County.

Originator unknown. A medium long-staple variety brought to Fannin County from Red River County, Tex. Not tested.

Sheepnose. Big-Boll Group.

Arkansas: Conway and Logan counties.

Oklahoma: Ponteloe and Pottawatomie counties.

Originator unknown. A popular variety where grown. It is described as an early, large-boll cotton, mostly 5-locked, the bolls very round and with no sharp points on the burs. It is probably the same as Jackson Round-Boll. Not tested.

Shield's Early. Big-Boll Group.

Alabama: Dekalb and Marshall counties.

Developed by David Shields, Albertville, Ala. This variety is described as early in maturity, with large, 5-locked bolls, which open well, making the cotton easy to pick; seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish or greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 59; seeds per pound, 3,660; average length of lint, 24.4 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.3.

Shine. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Shine's Extra-Early Prolific, Shine's Improved, etc.)

Distribution: See map, figure 53.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 107, 130, 138, 140. Arkansas Bulletin 18; First and Third Annual Reports.. Georgia Bulletins 52, 63. Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 8, 16, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 62, 83; Third, Fourth, and Thirteenth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146; State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1904. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Originated by J. A. Shine, Faison, N. C., from a mixture of Miccasooky and Sea Island. No trace of Sea Island parentage can be detected in the variety now, and it is probably very like the former parent. Shine can be distinguished from King, which it closely resembles, by the absence of petal spots.

Plant slender in growth and quite pubescent, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches close together and short jointed, but not semiclustered; bolls small, cotton wasting badly

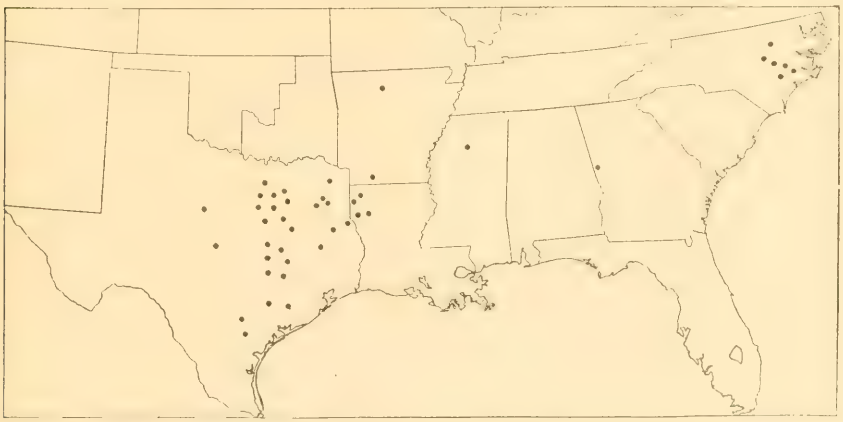

FIG. 53.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Shine cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

during storms; lint short; seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray. This variety has been highly recommended for boll-weevil regions, but the bolls are too small and are lacking in stormproof qualities.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown at the Alabama station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 82½; seeds per pound, 4,940; average length of lint, 22.2 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 18 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.4.

Shoe-Heel. EARLY GROUP.

A variety formerly grown locally in South Carolina. Originator unknown. Probably the same as Texas Shoe-Heel.

Sigler, or Segler. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

See Morning Star.

Silas. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Wilkinson County.

Originator unknown. It is described as a large-boll cotton yielding a short staple, the per cent of lint about 33.3, early in maturity.

Simms. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Stone County.

Georgia: Coweta County.

Louisiana: Acadia Parish.

South Carolina: Aiken, Bamberg, Barnwell, Florence, Hampton, and Orangeburg counties.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 56, 59. South Carolina Bulletin 120.

A Mississippi "staple" cotton which was taken to South Carolina by a cotton buyer. Some of the seed was purchased by Mrs. W. G. Simms, of Barnwell, S. C., and the seed was sold for some time as Simms Long-Staple. It was renamed by L. A. Stoney, of Allendale, Barnwell County, who called it Floradora and advertised the seed widely under this name throughout the South.

Plant quite similar to Allen, rather slender and pyramidal in shape, tall, limbs 1 to 3, upright in growth, fruiting branches slightly ascending, 2 feet long below, somewhat semiclustered; bolls small, pointed; lint of good length, fine and silky; seeds fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 73; seeds per pound, 3,900; average length of lint, 31.7 mm. (1¼ inches), varying from 25 to 36 mm.; per cent of lint, 28.9.

Simpkins's Prolific. EARLY GROUP.

North Carolina: Anson, Beaufort, Gaston, Johnson, Jones, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, and Wake counties.

An early variety developed by a selection from King made in 1900 by W. A. Simpkins, Raleigh, N. C. In our test the bolls proved to be somewhat larger than King, while the percentage of lint, which is claimed to be much higher as a rule than King, was about the same.

Simpson.

Alabama: Tallapoosa County.

Georgia: Campbell and Putnam counties.

South Carolina First and Second Annual Reports.

Said to have been originated by James Simpson, Stonewall, Ga. Not tested.

Simpson's Early.

Georgia Bulletin 16. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series.

Not now grown.

Sinclair. EARLY GROUP.

Originated by Noah Sinclair, formerly of Mackey, Cherokee County, Ala.

Plant early in maturity, bolls medium in size, per cent of lint, 35. The seed has become impure.

Smith [Robert]. PETERKIN GROUP.

Said to have been developed by Robert Smith, formerly of Jones County, Ga. Bolls medium in size; seed very small; per cent of lint, 37. Not tested.

Smith Improved Unknown, or Smith Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Jones and Wilcox counties.

Alabama Bulletins 101, 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 39, 43, 59, 66. Mississippi Bulletin 62; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports. Texas Bulletin 50.

Developed by F. J. Smith, Vinson, Ga., and tested by the Georgia station. The average results were:

Bolls per pound, 67; seeds per pound, 3,775; per cent of lint, 34.7. Not reported in 1907.

Smith's Poor-Land. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Madison County.

See Bates Poor-Land.

Smith's Standard. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Ben Smith and Smith's Choice.)

Alabama Bulletins 76, 140. Georgia Bulletins 16, 20, 56. Louisiana Bulletins 27, old series; 8, 16, 22, 28, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown. It was developed by Ben Smith, Vernon, La.

Southern Hope. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 54.

Alabama Bulletins 13, 16, 22, 33, 34, 40, 56, 76, 107, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletin 18; Twelfth Annual Report. Arkansas Bulletin 18; Second Annual Report. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20, 24. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 26, old series; 7, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, new series. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62, 98; Third and Fourth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 2, 18; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1905 and 1906. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 54.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Southern Hope cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

An old variety developed by Col. F. Robiew, of Louisiana. Plant tall, slender in growth, with 1 to 3 limbs, fruiting branches quite long and slender, leaves medium to small; bolls medium in size, opening well and cotton easy to pick; seeds fuzzy, light greenish gray. The sample from which the following measurements were obtained was grown at the Louisiana station, Baton Rouge, La.

Bolls per pound, 73; seeds per pound, 4,160; average length of lint, 31.2 mm. ($1\frac{7}{32}$ inches), varying from 27 to 34 mm.; per cent of lint, 31.2.

Southern Wonder. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 138, 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

Not now grown. It was developed by L. F. Greer, Oxford, Ala.

Spearman's Choice. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Walton County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

A strain of Dongola developed by W. B. Spearman, Social Circle, Ga. Plant similar to Dongola. Bolls large, lint short, percentage very good.

Bolls per pound, 53; seeds per pound, 3,840; average length of lint, 21.8 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 19 to 24 mm.; average strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 40.4.

Speight, or Speight's Prolific. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

North Carolina: Greene and Pitt counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

Developed by J. B. Speight, Winterville, N. C. Plant pyramidal in shape, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches 2½ feet long at base of plant to 6 inches in length at top, joints of medium length, bolls large, lint short, seeds fuzzy, light greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 58; seeds per pound, 3,780; average length of lint, 22.8 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.2.

Spencer. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama: Hale County.

Developed by W. M. Spencer, Gallion, Ala. Plant not seen. Bolls large; lint of medium length, percentage good; seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 47; seeds per pound, 3,065; average length of lint, 25.3 mm. (1 inch), varying from 22 to 29 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.4.

Spotted-Bloom.

King, or Sugar-Loaf, is grown in Pope County, Ark., under the above name.

Spruiell's Green-Seed. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Spruiell's Early, Spruiell's Reimproved, and Spruiell's Prolific.)

Alabama: Blount, Butler, Conecuh, Coosa, Dekalb, Jefferson, Lamar, Lee, Marion, Shelby, St. Clair, Talladega, and Walker counties.

Arkansas: Monroe County.

Florida: Jackson County.

Georgia: Carroll, Early, Spaulding, and Telfair counties.

Mississippi: Claiborne and Jones counties.

Missouri: Oregon County.

North Carolina: Moore County.

Oklahoma: Roger Mills County.

Tennessee: Obion County.

Texas: Kendall County.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletin 47.

Developed by A. M. Spruiell, Brompton, Ala. Plants not uniform, some as early as King, others later in maturity. Bolls medium in size, seeds small. The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown by the Alabama station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 72; seeds per pound, 4,220; average length of lint, 23.5 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; per cent of lint, 32.8.

Station Hybrid.

Mississippi Bulletin 62; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports.

Not now grown.

Stearns. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

(Also known as Ozier Stearns, Ozier Long-Staple, and Ozier Silk.)

Arkansas: Hempstead and Jefferson counties.

Georgia: Dekalb and Early counties.

Mississippi: Holmes, Sunflower, Warren, and Wilkinson counties.

South Carolina: Bamberg County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Arkansas First and Second Annual Reports. Mississippi Third Annual Report. North Carolina Tenth Annual Report. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports.

A long-staple variety developed in the Delta region of Mississippi. Plants rather tall, slender, pyramidal in shape, limbs often absent, fruiting branches of medium length, leaves small to medium in size; bolls small, lint fine and soft, of good length, but very low in percentage; seeds fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 95; seeds per pound, 3,600; average length of lint, 35 mm. ($1\frac{3}{8}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 3.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 24.3.

Stedevan.

Reported only from Henderson County, Tex. Not tested. Originator unknown.

Steegall.

Reported only from Hinds County, Miss. Not tested. Originator unknown.

Sterling. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Georgia: Butts County.

Texas: Throckmorton County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 59.

Developed by Lee W. Dance, Eatonton, Ga. Plants not uniform, about 80 per cent quite closely clustered, the rest ranging from semicluster to open in growth, bolls small, lint of medium length, seeds fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Stevens. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Carroll and Jenkins counties.

Originator unknown. Bolls large, seeds medium in size; lint short, percentage very good.

FIG. 55.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Strickland cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Stevens, or Stephens Five-Lock. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Reported from Creek Nation, Oklahoma.

A large-boll variety, probably stormproof, which was developed by selection by E. M. Stevens, of Morse, Okla.; lint of good length, per cent about 34.

Stocks. EARLY GROUP.

Alabama: Fayette and Tuscaloosa counties.

Originator unknown. It is said to be a medium-boll, early-maturing variety yielding a good percentage of lint.

Stolen. PETERKIN GROUP.

Georgia: Heard County.

South Carolina: Sumter County.

A strain of Peterkin said to have been developed by Joseph Jackson, Corinth, Ga. Plant similar to Peterkin, bolls rather small, cotton hard to pick; per cent of lint, nearly 40.

Strickland. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 55.

Alabama Bulletins 101, 107, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 35, 39, 43, 47, 52, 56, 63, 66. Mississippi Bulletins 62, 79; Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Annual Reports. Texas Bulletin 50. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1905.

Developed by J. R. Strickland, formerly of Tuscaloosa, Ala. As tested by this Department, Strickland proved to be a strain of Wyche. Dwarf and stocky in growth,

limbs heavy, 1 to 3 in number, fruiting branches with medium to large joints; bolls very large; lint of medium length; seeds fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 45 to 50; seeds per pound, 3,000; average length of lint, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch; strength of single fibers, 4.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Stubbs Double-Jointed. PETERKIN GROUP.

Reported only from Marlboro County, S. C.

A strain of Texas Wood developed by selection by P. S. Stubbs, Clio, S. C. Plant similar to Texas Wood; bolls medium to small; lint short, percentage very high; seeds small, mostly fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 82; seeds per pound, 6,060; average length of lint, 19.7 mm. ($\frac{25}{32}$ inch), varying from 17 to 22 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 41.2.

Sugar-Loaf. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as King, King's Early, King's Improved, T. J. King, King's No. 1, King's No. 2, Mascot, Greer, Spotted-Bloom, Ninety-Day, Little Texas, and Little Sugar-Loaf.)

North Carolina: Alamance, Chatham, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Vance, Wake, and Warren counties. Also see map under King.

FIG. 56.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Sunflower cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Reports of the Patent Office for 1848 and 1850. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1866.

An old variety which has been grown in North Carolina for many years. The originator is unknown, as is also the date of its introduction. Under this name it has not until recently been known outside of the State, but as "King's Improved" it has probably been grown in every county in the cotton belt. Sugar-Loaf is one of the earliest cottons known; the yield is good on rich land, but it is not as suitable for poor and droughty soil as the Peterkin varieties. The cotton must be picked soon after opening or it wastes badly, this together with its small bolls tending to make it unpopular in Texas. The variety and its derivatives are characterized by the spotted blooms, they being the only Upland cottons grown in the United States, outside of experimental plats, with red or purple spots at the base of the petals.

Plants slender, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches slender and short jointed, but with little or no tendency to semicluster; leaves medium to small in size, quite deeply lobed; flowers creamy white with or without red petal spots; bolls small, 3, 4, and 5 locked, the majority 4-locked; lint short; seeds small, covered with a short fuzz, brownish gray in color. The following measurements were obtained from a sample of Sugar-Loaf grown at the Louisiana Experiment Station at Baton Rouge, and a sample of King grown at Auburn, Ala. Unfortunately the King grown at Baton Rouge was impure and could not be used for purposes of comparison.

Bolls per pound, Sugar-Loaf 93, King 94½; seeds per pound, Sugar-Loaf 5,600, King 5,000; average length of lint, Sugar-Loaf 23.3 mm. (29/32 inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm., King 22 mm. (⅞ inch), varying from 20 to 23 mm.; per cent of lint, Sugar-Loaf 35, King 35.7.

Sullivan, or Sullivan Improved Big-Boll.

South Carolina Bulletin 120.

Not now grown.

Sunflower. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 56.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 75, 79. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1904 and 1906.

A standard variety introduced by Marx Schaefer, Yazoo City, Miss., who states that he obtained some seed of unknown origin from an oil mill some years ago. The crop resulting from this planting proved to be an excellent long-staple cotton, which he named Sunflower. This variety is not entirely distinct from other long-staple cottons, as has been stated, but belongs to the Southern Hope type and is barely distinguishable from pure Floradora and some of the forms of Allen.

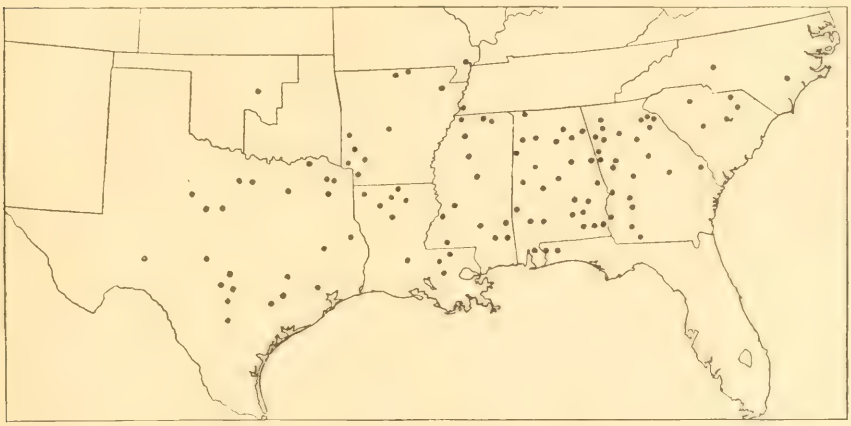

FIG. 57.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Sure-Crop cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Plant tall and pyramidal, with a slight tendency toward the semicluster habit; limbs 1 to 3, upright in growth, or often absent entirely; fruiting branches slender, growing outward and a little ascending, about 2 feet long at the base and somewhat irregularly jointed, 2 to 3 inches long at the top and very irregularly jointed; leaves medium in size; bolls small, 39 per cent 5-locked, opening fairly well; lint very fine, long, and silky, percentage low; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, gray or light greenish gray. The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown by Mr. Schaefer in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 90; seeds per pound, 4,320; average length of lint, 35.3 mm. (1⅜ inches), varying from 33 to 38 mm.; strength of single fibers, 4.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 25.

Supak. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

See Bohemian.

Sure-Crop. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Hasting's Sure-Crop and Oliver's Sure-Crop.)

Distribution: See map, figure 57.

This variety is said to have been developed by T. W. Oliver, Georgetown, Ga.

Plants of medium size with a tendency toward the semicluster habit, the joints of the fruiting branches being especially short and irregular toward the ends; bolls medium to large; seeds gray or greenish gray, fuzzy.

Oliver Sure-Crop has not been tested, but a strain sold by the Hastings Seed Company, of Atlanta, Ga., was tested by the Department of Agriculture in Texas, and the following measurements obtained:

Bolls per pound, 76; seeds per pound, 3,780; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 5 gms.; per cent of lint, 29.5.

Sure-Crop [Gilbert's]. EARLY GROUP.

Georgia Bulletin 56.

Developed by D. H. Gilbert, Monticello, Ga., and tested by the Georgia station in 1902, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 82; seeds per pound, 5,000; per cent of lint, 31.6.

Sure-Crop [Simpson's].

A local variety developed by H. L. Simpson, of Tallapoosa County, Ala. Its distribution is confused with Hasting's Sure-Crop, but it is probably not grown outside of this county.

Tarror.

Report of the Patent Office for 1848.

An old variety not now grown.

FIG. 58.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Tennessee Green-Seed cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Tarver.

Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Formerly grown quite extensively in Dallas County, Ala. Not reported in 1907.

Tatum. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Tatum's Big-Boll and Tatum's Improved.)

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70. Mississippi Bulletin 98.

Developed by R. D. Tatum, Palmetto, Ga. A large-boll cotton with a tendency to become semiclustered. Plant stocky in growth, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches short and irregularly jointed, leaves large; bolls large, 4 and 5 locked; percentage of lint good; seeds large.

Bolls per pound, 50½; seeds per pound, 3,065; average length of lint, 23 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.2.

Tennessee Green-Seed. EARLY GROUP.

(Also known as Tennessee Gold-Dust.)

Distribution: See map, figure 58.

Georgia Bulletins 16, 20. Louisiana Bulletins 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146. Texas Bulletins 34, 45, 50.

Originator unknown. An early cotton resembling King, but not identical with it. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation. Plants slender in growth, with 1 to 3 limbs and slender fruiting branches, joints of medium length, with little or no tendency to semicluster; leaves medium in size, softly hairy, lobes quite pronounced; flowers creamy white, without petal spots; bolls small, 3, 4, and 5 locked, opening widely and allowing the cotton to waste badly during storms; lint short; seeds small, fuzzy, green or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 85; seeds per pound, 4,530; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 30.5.

Tennessee Silk.

Arkansas Third Annual Report.

Louisiana Bulletins 13, 21, 22, old series; 8, 16, new series.

Not now grown. Tested some years ago by the Louisiana station, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 86; seeds per pound, 3,975; per cent of lint, 28.4.

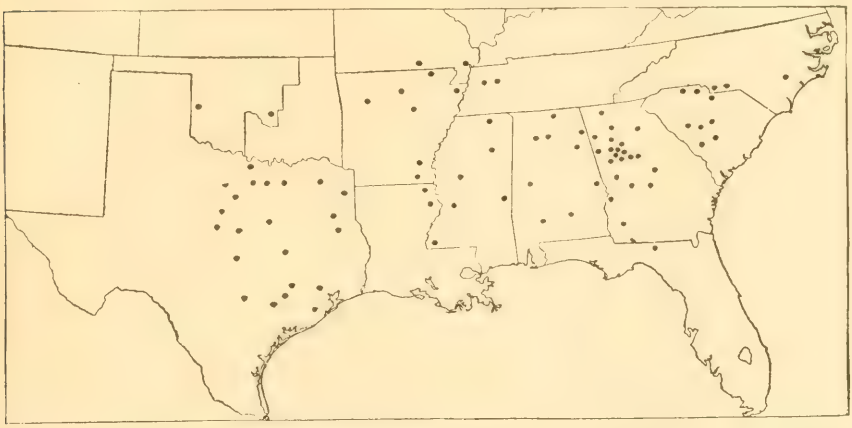

FIG. 59.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Texas Bur cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Texas Bur. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 59.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 39, 43, 47, 52, 56, 59, 63, 66, 70, 75, 79. Louisiana Bulletins 62, 71. Mississippi Bulletins 62, 79, 83, 98; Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletin 120.

C. E. Smith, Locust Grove, Ga., is the introducer of this cotton, which is probably a strain of the old Texas Stormproof. It is usually mixed to quite an extent with some of the eastern big-bolls, which impairs its stormproof qualities.

Plants stocky in growth, limbs usually 2, rather heavy; fruiting branches with joints of medium length; leaves large; bolls large, 4 and 5 locked; lint of medium length, percentage good; seeds rather large, fuzzy, gray or brownish gray.

The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown at the Georgia station in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 67½; seeds per pound, 3,680; average length of lint, 23.3 mm. ($\frac{33}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7 gms.; per cent of lint, 37.1.

Texas Oak. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 60.

Alabama Bulletins 89, 101, 107, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletin 18. Georgia Bulletins 35, 39, 43, 47. South Carolina Bulletins 42, 120. Texas Bulletins 40, 45, 50.

A synonym of Peterkin.

Texas Shoe-Heel. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Originator unknown. A local variety grown in Anson County, N. C., and described as a big-boll cotton yielding about 35 per cent of lint. The seed came originally from Texas, and the name is possibly a corruption of Shoepock, one of the names by which Bohemian is known in Texas. Not tested.

Texas Stormproof. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

(Also known as Texas Storm and Drought Proof.)

Distribution: See map, figure 61.

Alabama Bulletins 22, 33, 34, 40, 56, 76, 107, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 11, 14. Georgia Bulletins 11, 16. Louisiana Bulletins 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 47. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. Oklahoma Bulletin 23. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 42, 120, new series; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety introduced many years ago by W. J. Smilie, of Baileyville, Tex. It is related to Bohemian and Myers, but is less valuable now, as it is badly mixed with other cottons and the stormproof character is considerably impaired.

FIG. 60.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Texas Oak cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Plants large growing; limbs 1 to 3, heavy; fruiting branches of medium length, joints rather long, leaves large; bolls large, bracts of the involucre very large, cotton held well in the boll, which turns downward when full grown; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 55; seeds per pound, 3,475; average length of lint, 24.5 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 6.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 31.7.

Texas White Wonder. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Arkansas: Franklin, Hempstead, and Lafayette counties.

South Carolina: Lancaster County.

Texas: Donley, Fannin, Fisher, Franklin, Freestone, Grayson, Lamar, Mills, Montague, Palo Pinto, Parker, Reeves, Roberts, Rusk, and Wood counties.

A strain of Bohemian developed by D. Y. McKinney, Grande Prairie, Tex. Plant similar to Bohemian; bolls large, the majority 5-locked; lint of good length; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, gray or brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 67½; seeds per pound, 4,160; average length of lint, 27 mm. ($1\frac{1}{16}$ inches); strength of single fibers, 6 gms.; per cent of lint, 36.2.

Texas Wood. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 62.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Mississippi Second, Third, and Eighth Annual Reports. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

South Carolina Bulletin 2; First Annual Report. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1905. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A synonym of Peterkin.

Texas Wool. PETERKIN GROUP.

South Carolina Bulletin 120.

Peterkin cotton is grown locally in Barnwell County, S. C., under this name, probably a corruption of Texas Wood.

Texas Wool.

A remarkable variety, yielding green lint, was sent to the Department of Agriculture some years ago from one of the Eastern States. It was labeled "Texas Wool," but no history of its origin was obtained. This cotton was grown in our variety tests for several years, but seemed to have no commercial value and was discarded.

Plant spreading in growth, limbs 1 to 3, fruiting branches long, not at all semi-clustered, joints medium in length; leaves medium in size; flowers creamy white, without petal spots; bolls small; lint rather short but soft and silky, weak, green in color, fading to a dull greenish brown where exposed, percentage low; seeds of medium size, fuzzy, deep green in color.

Bolls per pound, 103; seeds per pound, 4,530; average length of lint, 21 mm. ($\frac{5}{6}$ inch); strength of single fibers, 3.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 22.5.

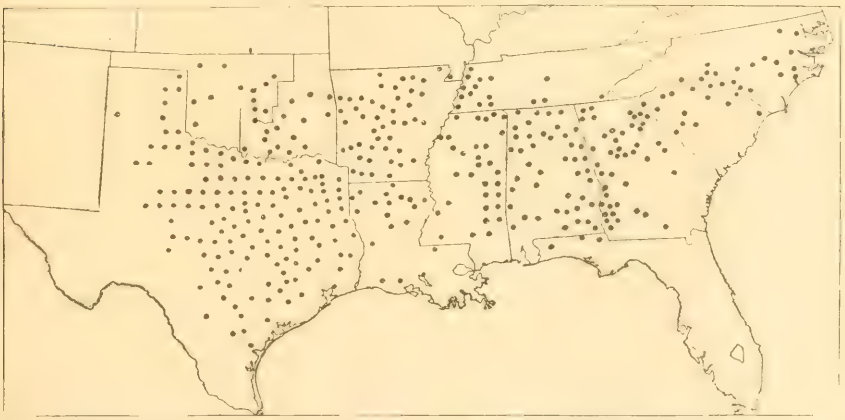

FIG. 61.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Texas Stormproof cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Thomas. PETERKIN GROUP.

Arkansas: Yell County.

North Carolina: Anson County.

South Carolina: Cherokee, Chester, Fairfield, Florence, Greenwood, Lexington, Newberry, Richland, Saluda, Spartanburg, Union, and York counties.

South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series; First and Second Annual Reports.

A strain of Peterkin, with possibly a slight admixture of Russell, developed by R. M. Thomas, Alexander City, Ala.

Plant similar to Peterkin; bolls medium in size; lint of medium length, percentage good; seeds dark brown with a tuft of brownish or greenish fuzz at the small end, and usually a very sparse fuzz over the whole seed.

Bolls per pound, 63; seeds per pound, 4,020; average length of lint, 22.6 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.3 gms.; per cent of lint to seed, 36.7.

Thrash's Select. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Thresh's Select and Thrash.)

Alabama Bulletins 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 39, 43.

Not now grown. Developed by E. C. Thrash, jr., Silvey, Ga., and tested by the Georgia station several years ago, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 51 to 54; seeds per pound, 2,950 to 3,000; per cent of lint, 30.8 to 33.9.

Todd Early.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Not now grown.

Todd Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Arkansas: Faulkner and Lafayette counties.

Georgia: Coweta, Liberty, and Meriwether counties.

Louisiana: Franklin Parish.

Mississippi: Holmes County.

North Carolina: Mecklenburg County.

South Carolina: Greenwood County.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletins 47, 52, 63, 66.

Developed by selection by P. W. Todd, Grantville, Ga. Plant medium in height, stocky; limbs heavy, usually 2; fruiting branches with joints of medium length, large; bolls very large, 4 and 5 locked; lint of medium length; seeds very large, fuzzy, gray or yellowish gray.

Bolls per pound, 47; seeds per pound, 2,800; average length of lint, 25.5 mm. (1 inch), varying from 24 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.9 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.

FIG. 62.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Texas Wood cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Toole, or Toole Early. PETERKIN GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 63.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Georgia Bulletins 66, 70, 79. Mississippi Bulletin 98. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

A standard strain of Peterkin developed by W. W. Toole, Augusta, Ga., on sandy loam near the Savannah River. It is especially suited to rich, well-cultivated soil, as it does not tend to become "weedy" in growth. Plants similar to Peterkin, but with a slight tendency to semicluster; bolls larger than those of Peterkin, 50 per cent 5-locked; lint of medium length, strong, percentage high; seeds small, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 73; seeds per pound, 5,110; average length of lint, 23.5 mm. ($1\frac{5}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 26 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 37.5.

Triumph. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Distribution: See map, figure 64.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 79. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflet for 1905.

A standard variety developed by A. D. Mebane, of Lockhart, Tex. Mr. Mebane began about 1897 to select plants in the Boykin Stormproof variety yielding an especially high percentage of lint, and after a few years of careful selection was able to

fix this character. The plant is quite similar to Boykin, but earlier in maturity and more inclined to semicluster, the bolls and seeds are somewhat smaller, and the percentage of lint high for a cotton of this group.

Bolls per pound, 56½; seeds per pound, 3,600; average length of lint, 24 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 22 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.7 gms.; per cent of lint, 38.1.

Truitt. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

(Also known as Truitt Improved, Truitt Prolific, Truitt Premium, and Truitt Improved Premium Prolific.)

Distribution: See map, figure 65.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 22, 33, 34, 40, 52, 56, 76, 89, 101, 107, 130, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 14, 18; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports. Alabama (Wetumpka) First Annual Report. Arkansas Bulletin 18; Third Annual Report. Georgia Bulletins 11, 16, 20, 24, 27, 31, 35, 43, 56, 59. Louisiana Bulletins 8, 16, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 47, 62, 71. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62, 84, 88, 98; Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146. South Carolina Bulletins 2, 18, 42, 120; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Congressional Cotton Seed Distribution Leaflets for 1902 and 1904. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

FIG. 63.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Toole, or Toole Early, cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

A standard variety developed by George W. Truitt, of Lagrange, Troup County, Ga. Mr. Truitt states that he began with the large-boll, white-seed cotton commonly grown at that time and carefully selected the best plants from it for several years until he obtained a prolific, medium-early, big-boll cotton. The parent of Truitt cotton is almost certainly Wyche or one of its derivatives, since these had been grown almost exclusively in Troup County for many years before Mr. Truitt began his selections.

Plants not uniform, about 20 per cent semiclustered in growth; limbs 1 to 3, heavy; fruiting branches medium to long jointed; leaves large; bolls large; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

Bolls per pound, 56; seeds per pound, 3,660; average length of lint, 22.9 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.6 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.

Tucker's Long-Staple. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

A local variety grown in Red River County, Tex. Said to have been developed by George Tucker, of that county.

Turner's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia Bulletin 39.

Not now grown. Tested by the Georgia station in 1896, with the following results: Bolls per pound, 55; seeds per pound, 2,948; per cent of lint, 31.7.

Turpin. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana: Tensas Parish.

See Willis.

Tyler, or Tyler's Limb Cluster. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 76, 89, 107, 140. Georgia Bulletins 35, 56. Louisiana Bulletins 35, 47, 62, 71. Mississippi Fifteenth Annual Report. South Carolina Bulletin 120. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50.

Not now grown. Originated by K. J. Tyler, of Aiken, S. C., and tested several times by the experiment stations about ten years ago. The following is an average of the results published.

Bolls per pound, 84; seeds per pound, 4,750; length of lint, 1 inch; per cent of lint, 34.2.

Veale. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana: West Feliciana Parish.

A strain of Keno developed by C. H. Veale, of Brandon, La. It is stated that the boll is of medium size, the per cent of lint about 28, the length of staple 1⅛ inches. Not tested.

FIG. 64.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Triumph cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Vick's 100-Seed.

Reports of the Patent Office for 1848 and 1850. Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1866.

An old variety not now grown.

Victor. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 66.

Not now grown. Developed by Charles C. Parrott, Newnan, Ga., and tested by the Georgia station in 1903, with the following results:

Bolls per pound, 62; seeds per pound, 3,200; per cent of lint, 34.7.

Waldrop. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Reported only from Clark County, Ark.

Robert Waldrop, of Arkadelphia, Ark., states that he first obtained seed of this cotton from southwestern Texas about ten years ago. It is probably a strain of Bohemian or Myers.

Walker. EARLY GROUP.

Georgia: Monroe County.

South Carolina: Greenville County.

Tennessee: Gibson County.

Originator unknown. This variety is described as early in maturity, bolls of medium size, percentage of lint good.

Wallace. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Texas: Titus County.

A synonym of Cummings.

Walters.

Georgia: Lee and Macon counties.

Developed by the late Doctor Walters, of Montezuma, Ga., and further selected by R. W. Gilbert, R. F. D. No. 3, Montezuma, Ga. The plant is quite similar to Cook's Improved; bolls round, of medium size; percentage of lint high; seeds fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 77½; seeds per pound, 4,050; average length of lint 23 mm. ($\frac{23}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.2 gms.; per cent of lint, 38.1.

Warren. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Arkansas: Craighead County.

Louisiana: Acadia Parish.

Mississippi: Kemper County.

South Carolina: Darlington County.

Tennessee: Gibson County.

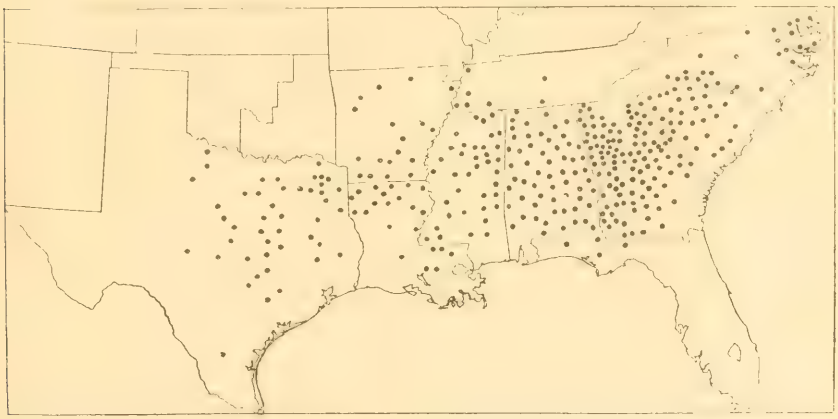

FIG. 65.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Truitt cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Mississippi Bulletins 23, 62; Sixth and Eighth Annual Reports.

Developed by J. B. Warren, Ennis, Kemper County, Miss. Warren cotton is intermediate between the Peterkin and big-boll groups.

Bolls per pound, 56; seeds per pound, 4,100; average length of lint, 23.7 mm. ($\frac{15}{16}$ inch), varying from 21 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.9.

Webb's Cluster. PETERKIN GROUP.

North Carolina: Edgecombe, Lenoir, and Nash counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. North Carolina State Board of Agriculture Bulletin for September, 1906.

Said to have been developed by Garrett Webb, formerly of Edgecombe County, N. C. It is stated to be a cluster or semicluster cotton, early in maturity, and yielding a high percentage of lint.

Webb's Stormproof. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Report for 1881 and 1882.

An old variety not now in cultivation. It was tested at the experiment farm of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., about twenty-five years ago and reported upon as follows: "Mr. Webb claims for this cotton that 40 bolls will weigh a

pound. This claim was sustained by several weighings." The percentage was found to be 36.93. Webb's Stormproof was developed by W. T. Webb, Alpine, Talladega County, Ala.

Welborn's Pet. CLUSTER GROUP.

(Also known as Welborn's Fancy Pet and Welborn's Improved.)

Distribution: See map, figure 66.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 33, 34, 40, 52, 56, 76, 101, 107, 138, 140. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14, 18; Twelfth and Thirteenth Annual Reports. Arkansas Bulletin 23; Second Annual Report. Georgia Bulletins 11, 20, 43. Louisiana Bulletins 21, 22, 26, 27, old series; 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 28, 29, 35, 47, 62, new series; Third Annual Report. Mississippi Bulletin No. 18; Second, Third, and Fourth Annual Reports. North Carolina Bulletin 146. South Carolina Bulletins 2, 18; First and Second Annual Reports. Texas Bulletins 34, 40, 45, 50. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A strict cluster cotton, quite similar to Dickson, developed by the late Jeff Welborn, of New Boston, Tex. Mr. Welborn stated that it originated on the Red River bottoms

FIG. 66.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Welborn's Pet cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

in Texas, in 1881, by the crossing or blending of Barnes, a dense-growing, broad-leaf, green-seed variety, and Jones Improved, upon Zellner, a very small clustered variety with only two leaves to the cluster of bolls. Welborn's Pet was tested in 1891 along with Zellner and reported as being apparently the same.

Plant tall, limbs 1 to 3; fruiting branches reduced to short spurs, 2 to 3 inches long at the base of the stalk, often somewhat longer in the middle and very short at the upper end; leaves large; bolls rounded, 4 to 5 locked; lint short; seeds medium in size, fuzzy, brownish gray, a few nearly smooth, dark brown.

Bolls per pound, 68; seeds per pound 3,860; average length of lint, 22 mm. ($\frac{7}{8}$ inch), varying from 20 to 24 mm.; per cent of lint, 33.4.

Werner. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

A local variety grown in Blanco County, Tex., and developed by Joseph Werner, of Blanco, who states that he tested several varieties of cotton and found Myers best suited to that locality. After several years of selection he obtained a strain of Myers which is superior to the mixed seed usually sold under that name.

Plants similar to Myers; bolls large, thoroughly stormproof, but cotton easily picked; per cent of lint 34.5; seeds large, fuzzy, gray.

West. PETERKIN GROUP.

Grown locally in Carroll County, Miss. A strain of Brandon developed by N. C. West, McCarley, Miss. Plant similar to Brandon, bolls medium in size, percentage of lint good, seeds medium in size, fuzzy, yellowish brown or nearly smooth and dark brown.

Bolls per pound, 78; seeds per pound, 4,490; average length of lint, 24.7 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 23 to 28 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.5.

Whatley, or Whatley's Improved. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 52, 76, 89, 107, 140.

Not now grown. Originated by T. A. Whatley, Opelika, Ala.

White. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Triumph is grown locally in Waller County, Tex., under this name. R. G. White, of Hempstead, states that he obtained the seed from Mr. Mebane about four years ago and that on his soil the variety has gradually improved in percentage of lint.

White Wonder and White-Lock Wonder. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

See Texas White Wonder.

White's Improved.

This variety has disappeared from cultivation. It was formerly grown in northern South Carolina and is said to have been originated by A. H. White, Rock Hill, York County, S. C.

Whitten, or Whitten Cluster.

Alabama Bulletin 140.

Not now grown.

FIG. 67.—Map of the cotton-growing States, showing the distribution of Willet Red-Leaf cotton in cultivation, as reported in 1907.

Wiggs. EARLY GROUP.

North Carolina: Johnston, Lenoir, Sampson, and Wayne counties.

A strain of Sugar-Loaf said to have been developed by George W. Wiggs, Princeton, N. C. It is described as extra early in maturity, bolls medium in size, per cent of lint about 37.

Wilczinski.

Mississippi Bulletin 18; Fourth Annual Report.

Not now grown. Developed by B. F. Gray, Wilczinski, Miss.

Wild. PETERKIN GROUP.

A form of Peterkin, yielding nearly 40 per cent of lint, grown in Jackson County, Ga.

Wilkinson, or Walston Round-Boll.

See Round-Boll.

Willet Red-Leaf.

(Also known as Allen's Red Rustproof.)

Distribution: See map, figure 67.

Alabama Bulletins 130, 138, 140. Alabama (Tuskegee) Bulletin 7. Georgia Bulletin 66. Mississippi Bulletin 87.

A distinct variety of unknown origin introduced by the N. L. Willet Seed Company, Augusta, Ga. Mr. Willet states that it was obtained "from an Illinois garden, used

there as an ornamental plant." It seems probable[a] that this variety may have descended, through J. C. Cook and an earlier red-leaved cotton known as "Ben Smith," from the old Purple-Stalk, or Red-Leaf, grown commonly about sixty years ago in Alabama and Georgia.

Plant tall and pyramidal in shape, rather long shanked, the first limbs coming out 6 inches or more from the base of the stalk; limbs 1 to 3; sharply upright in growth; fruiting branches ascending; joints often somewhat irregular in length, showing a tendency to semicluster; leaves medium in size; stem, branches, and leaves dark red; bolls medium in size, dark red except where shaded by the red involucre; glands darker red, almost black; flowers creamy white, handsomely tinted with pink; lint of medium length; seeds fuzzy, greenish or brownish gray. The following measurements were obtained from a sample grown at the Louisiana station (Baton Rouge) in 1907:

Bolls per pound, 68; seeds per pound, 4,230; average length of lint, 25 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 23 to 27 mm.; per cent of lint, 35.7.

Willey. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Arkansas: Lincoln County.

Developed by J. C. Willey, of Cummins, Ark. Not tested.

Williams.

A local variety grown in Warren County, N. C., and said to have been developed by A. D. Williams, Centerville, N. C. Not tested.

Williams's Select. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Mississippi: Covington and Hinds counties.

North Carolina: Warren County.

Tennessee: Shelby County.

Georgia Bulletin 79. Mississippi Sixth Annual Report. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Developed by J. H. Williams, Luthersville, Ga. Plants quite similar to Russell in habit of growth; limbs 1 to 3, heavy; fruiting branches fairly short jointed, with a tendency to semicluster, 2 feet long at the base of the plant, 3 to 4 inches long at the top; leaves large; bolls large, 48 per cent 5-locked; lint of medium length; seeds large, fuzzy, dark green and brown.

Bolls per pound, 64; seeds per pound, 3,360; average length of lint, 25.4 mm. (1 inch), varying from 24 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 33.2.

Williamson. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Mississippi Second and Third Annual Reports. South Carolina Bulletins 1, old series; 2, new series; First and Second Annual Reports.

Developed by E. M. Williamson, Montclare, S. C. Plant not seen. Bolls large, lint of medium length, seeds large, fuzzy, gray or light greenish gray.

Bolls per pound, 54½; seeds per pound, 3,400; average length of lint, 24.1 mm. (0.7 inch), varying from 23 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.6.

Willimantic.

Georgia Bulletin 16. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now grown.

Willis. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

Louisiana Bulletins 22, 23, 28, 29; Third Annual Report. Mississippi Bulletins 18, 23, 62; Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Annual Reports. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A "staple" cotton developed by the late John B. Willis, of Issaquena County, Miss., and tested by the Mississippi and Louisiana stations sixteen to eighteen years ago. It is still grown by J. Archer Turpin, L'Argent, La., and has been disseminated to some extent in Tensas Parish under the name of "Turpin."

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[a] Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, pp. 199, 201; also Bulletin 140, Alabama Agricultural Experiment Station.

Willow Bunch.

A local variety formerly and to a less extent still grown in White County, Ark. It is described as an early-maturing variety, with small, long, and sharp-pointed bolls, seeds small, and lint of good length.

Willow Switch. UPLAND LONG-STAPLE GROUP.

A local variety grown in Jefferson County, Ark. It is said to be a very productive "staple" cotton, the lint of good quality and bringing 3 to 4 cents a pound premium. Not tested.

Wilson Matchless. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

A local variety developed by F. D. Wilson, Chase City, Va., formerly of Littleton, N. C.

Plant not seen. Bolls medium to large, percentage of lint good, seeds large, fuzzy, light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 60½; seeds per pound, 3,540; average length of lint, 22.6 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 21 to 23 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.5 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.4.

Wilson Stormproof. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

A local variety reported from Coleman and Lamar counties, Tex., and said to have been developed by D. D. Wilson, of Santa Anna, Tex. It is described as being a thoroughly stormproof cotton, somewhat similar to Myers. Not tested.

Wise. PETERKIN GROUP.

Arkansas: Ashley, Bradley, Cleveland, Crawford, Dallas, Drew, Hempstead, Nevada, Ouachita, Phillips, Saline, and Union counties.

Louisiana: Ouachita and Union counties.

Mississippi: De Soto, Holmes, Tallahatchie, Washington, and Yazoo counties.

North Carolina: Columbus County.

Texas: Bowie, Camp, Franklin, and Upshur counties.

Alabama Bulletins 107, 130, 140. Georgia Bulletins 56, 63. South Carolina Bulletin 1, old series. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

An old variety usually considered as synonymous with Peterkin. Originator unknown. An average of several tests reported in former years by the southern experiment stations follows:

Bolls per pound, 77; seeds per pound, 5,200; per cent of lint, 37.

There is a higher percentage of smooth black seed in this variety than in the Peterkin of to-day.

Wise County Round-Boll.

A local variety grown in Wichita County, Tex. Not tested.

Wood.

A local variety grown in Chester County, S. C., and said to have been developed by J. C. Wood, R. F. D. No. 1, Calvin, S. C. Not tested.

Wood's Improved. PETERKIN GROUP.

Alabama: Henry County.

A selection from Hard-Shell made by Samuel Wood, Abbeville, Ala., who states that it is entirely wiltproof. Bolls medium in size, percentage of lint good, seeds small, fuzzy, brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 78; seeds per pound, 4,920; average length of lint, 22.8 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 mm. to 24 mm.; strength of single fibers, 5.8 gms.; per cent of lint, 35.

Woodall. BIG-BOLL STORMPROOF GROUP.

Texas: Collin, Comanche, Fannin, and Limestone counties.

Developed by Jot Woodall, R. F. D. No. 2, Farmersville, Tex. Mr. Woodall states that he first obtained the seed from a tenant who moved to Collin County from some part of the Brazos Valley and who brought this seed with him. After selecting seed from the best plants to be found for some years Mr. Woodall obtained a strain of stormproof cotton which has become very popular in some parts of Texas. It is said

to be 8 to 10 days earlier than Rowden, but with bolls quite as large. It has, unfortunately, become somewhat mixed with other varieties.

Plant very similar to Rowden, stocky in growth, limbs 1 to 3, usually 2; fruiting branches medium short jointed, drooping; leaves medium to large; bolls large, the majority 5-locked, turning downward at maturity; lint of medium length; seeds fuzzy, gray in color.

Bolls per pound, 60; seeds per pound, 3,220; average length of lint, 24.8 mm. ($\frac{31}{32}$ inch), varying from 23 to 27 mm.; strength of single fibers, 7.3 gms.; per cent of lint, 34.9.

Woodfin Prolific.

See Nonpareil.

World's Wonder. SEMICLUSTER GROUP.

A trade name for Drake Defiance, which see.

Wyche. BIG-BOLL GROUP.

Georgia: Meriwether and Pike counties.

Alabama Bulletin 140. Georgia Bulletin 70.

An old variety, the parent of many of the most popular big-boll cottons of the Eastern States, and more or less grown all over the cotton belt under the trade name of "Mortgage Lifter." J. S. Wyche, of Oakland, Ga., the originator of this cotton, states that over thirty years ago he found a single plant in his field of small-boll cotton which bore very large 5-locked bolls. It was the first large-boll cotton he had seen, and he picked the seed separately and in a few years planted his entire crop with this variety. It became very popular throughout that region, and the seed was rapidly disseminated by Mr. Wyche and others, especially Warren Beggerly, of Coweta County, and J. H. Jones, of Troup County.

Plant strong and vigorous in growth; limbs large, usually 2 in number; fruiting branches with joints medium to rather long; leaves large; bolls large, the majority 5-locked, not as immune to insect injury as those of Russell; lint of medium length and percentage; seeds large, fuzzy, gray or light brownish gray.

Bolls per pound, 45½; seeds per pound, 2,840; average length of lint, 23 mm. ($\frac{29}{32}$ inch), varying from 22 to 25 mm.; strength of single fibers, 6.4 gms.; per cent of lint, 32.

Yellow.

See Nanking.

Zaney Improved.

A local variety grown in Abbeville County, S. C. Not tested.

Zellner. CLUSTER GROUP.

Alabama Bulletins 5, 12, 13, 16, 33, 40, 56, 107, 140; Report for 1881–82. Alabama (Canebrake) Bulletins 7, 11, 14. Louisiana Bulletin 26, old series. Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Not now cultivated. The following note on its origin is taken from the Report of the Trustees of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Auburn, Ala., 1881–82, page 53:

"Doctor Zellner, of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala., has for several years been improving his cotton by yearly selections. His efforts have been so successful as to merit for this improved cotton the name of Zellner cotton. Several hundred bushels of his seeds have been purchased by the Agricultural Department at Washington and distributed among the planters of the South."

Zellner was one, and certainly the most important one, of the parent stocks of Welborn's Pet. It was described[a] as very much like Dickson.

Zephyr.

A local variety formerly grown in Anson and Lincoln counties, N. C.

[a] Bulletin 33, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, p. 210.

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